The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1945 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—The Position of Senator Douglas.

Government Finances—The Proposed Issue of Treasury Notes.

Dispatches from Col. Johnson, of the Utah Expedition.

Mr. Belmont and the Mission to Spain—The Cuban Question—Fillibustering—The Paris Mission, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

A caucus of the Democratic Senators was held to-day, on the Printer and Committees. It was supposed that an effort would be made there to read DOUGLAS out of the party, by appointing some other gentleman Chairman of the Committee on Territories. A Senator opposed to him, however, denies any such effort, and says that DOUGLAS was treated with profound respect. The Committee on Territories, however, was agreed to be so constituted as to leave him in the minority.

It is evident that the fight is to be a fierce one, and that the President is determined to oppose DOUGLAS' position to the bitter end. DOUGLAS will beat them, however, at last.

It is stated in confidential circles that the Democratic delegation from Indiana have had a long interview with the President, in the course of which they said that in full consultation they could not support the Lecompton Constitution, after the expos of Senator DOUGLAS. There can be no doubt that such a consultation was held.

The Government telegraphed in every direction to-day to find Governor WALKER, but without avail.

MARTIN, the Secret Agent of the Administration, has returned to Kansas with Gen. DENVER.

The course of Mr. DOUGLAS continues to be the subject of much excited discussion. That he is to be read out of the Democratic Party without the benefit of clergy, seems to be the determination of every supporter of the Administration.

The hostility with which he is pursued you would scarcely credit. He has clearly committed the unpardonable sin in the estimation of the South; but by the time a month has rolled around those who pursue him will find the Democratic Party ridiculously small if all who think and act with him are expelled from it.

Mr. DOUGLAS is not so easily slaughtered. He possesses the recuperative power of a dozen ordinary politicians, or he would have been in his political grave long since. He now occupies in the Democratic Party something of the position which Governor SEWARD had in the ruling party at a time when he was urged to abandon it because it seemed likely to be used for the extension of the Slave Power.

Mr. S. declined, insisting upon his duty to remain in the party and exert his influence for its reformation. Mr. DOUGLAS will assume the same attitude in the Democratic Party; and whether he succeeds as not as well as did the Senator from New-York, he will, at least, command respect for the energetic boldness of his effort.

The Secretary of the Treasury hopes to be able to perfect his detailed and specific plan for the issue of Treasury notes within a few days. Mr. COBB has, if he chooses to avail of it, an opportunity greatly to aid the domestic exchanges of the country, by obtaining from Congress authority to receive deposits of specie at the different Sub-Treasuries, and issue Mint certificates in sums not less than an hundred dollars each. This would enable the surplus of specie in New-York to be used at once for the benefit of the interior.

Such authority was provided in the original Sub-Treasury bill, but stricken out in the Senate. The want of it has been severely felt in the late pressure, when the Government was frequently importuned to allow deposits of this character, but lacked the power to receive them.

The Standing Committees of the House of Representatives are expected to be announced on Monday next. Weighty influences are at work to defeat, if possible, the arrangement which I announced last week giving the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means to Mr. PHELPS, and that on Foreign Relations to Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania.

That the arrangement was made, cannot be denied; but its precise form probably differs a little from what is generally supposed. It is not certain that Mr. ORR in terms agreed to appoint the two gentlemen named: but he agreed to let the President name the Chairmen of the two Committees in question, leaving Mr. BUCHANAN to inform Mr. PHELPS that he should be Chairman of the one, and Mr. JONES the Chairman of the other.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, aspires to be Chairman of Foreign Relations, and every effort will be made to secure him the place.

Another reason why the President desires that Mr. JONES should receive this position, may be found in the fact that he looks upon him as his prospective Minister to England, to succeed Mr. DALLAS.

The feeling in favor of calling out volunteers from the Pacific coast, to aid in suppressing the Mormon rebellion, is very decided here. Should volunteer regiments be authorized, it is not improbable that General LANE, of Oregon, will be offered the command of them.

AUSTIN SMITH, of San Francisco, son of "Extra Billy" SMITH, of Virginia, will probably be appointed Naval Officer at the former place, vice ASHE, the present incumbent. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Senator BIGLER, in order to correct misapprehension, states in conversations, that the meeting to which he alluded in his speech of Wednesday, as having taken place in the rooms of Mr. DOUGLAS last year, to consult on the Toombs Kansas bill, was an official rather than a private meeting of the Committee on Territories, and to which other Senators had been invited.

Judge BUTLER's death according to the present understanding among Senators, will be announced on Monday, and that of Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, on Tuesday.

The Democratic Senatorial Caucus, to-day, agreed on the Standing Committees. Senator MASON, of Virginia, is to continue as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, as the Chairman of the Committee on Territories; Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, as the Chairman of the Committee on Finance; Senator STUART, of Michigan, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary; Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; and Senator YULEE, of Florida, as Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices.

An effort was made to elect new officers of the Senate, but the proposition was postponed.

The subject of Public Printer will come up in caucus next Monday. Much interest is manifested concerning it.

Dispatches were received from Col. JOHNSTON at the War Department to-day, dated South Pass, Oct. 18. They include several letters from Col. ALEXANDER, at present commanding the main body of the army in Utah. He, it appears, questions, by the hesitation with which he assumes it, his right to execute fully all the duties of Commander, but Col. JOHNSTON thinks his authority to exercise them without restriction, is clearly granted. Col. JOHNSTON says Col. ALEXANDER, in pursuance of the latter's design, had advanced up to Ham's Fork, of Green River, thirty-five miles above the crossing, and there directed the movements to be made by his own immediate command and the troops to form a junction, which from erroneous suppositions would be wholly impracticable. Col. JOHNSTON continues:

"Col. SMITH is at this camp, with fifty men of his regiment. I overtook him on the 16th, about twenty miles east of this, and have added my escort of fifteen dismounted dragoons to his force. Lieut. SMITH, in command of a squadron of dragoons and fifty men of the tenth infantry (a force of about two hundred men) may be expected here in three or four days. He is aware of the necessity of promptness, and I am sure will lose no time. Col. MAGRAW, Superintendent of the South Pass Road, with patriotism highly creditable to him, places at the disposition of the Government as many of his employes as will volunteer. He thinks fifty or sixty will organize, and I have agreed to accept their services and have mustered them in for three or six months, as they may select, and he has also tendered fifteen good teams of mules and wagons, which I have also accepted, and directed them to be receipted for when delivered. Four supply trains containing clothing, of which the troops now on the advance I am informed begin to need, and ordnance, medical and subsistence stores are still in the rear and may be expected in two or three days. The storm of last night may have destroyed some of their oxen, and on that account there may be more delay than I estimate. Eleven mules of Col. SMITH's train perished from cold last night. The thermometer this morning at sunrise was sixteen degrees above zero. The sky is now clear and the thermometer (one o'clock) is at thirty-four. The small quantity of snow that fell during the night is melting, as the animals can graze freely. I am thus minute for the reason that the order to Col. ALEXANDER yesterday morning may be fully comprehended. His intended movement, if met with opposition, would have so retarded his march as to have made it impracticable, and would have so probably entangled him in the midst of the deep snow of the valley of Bear River, which, I understand, never fails to fall there, and usually early in the season, as to place him beyond the means of extrication. Our most potent enemy at present is the snow, and constitutes at present our chief embarrassment. The movement of Colonel ALEXANDER would have separated him from supplies indispensable to the comfort and safety of the army, and deprived him of the assistance of the force which will be concentrated here in a few days, which, however small, being partly of cavalry, is of vital importance. In ordering Col. ALEXANDER to the mouth of Fontenelle Creek, a position about 30 miles from his camp on Ham's Fork, I did so with the design of making a junction practicable. It is about 70 miles hence. He can reach it by a good road, and without any danger of surprise. There is, at that place, an abundance of grass, and it is a point from which I can reach the region I intend to occupy this Winter without risking the loss of our animals. As soon as snow falls sufficiently on Green River, to prevent burning the grass, I will march to Henry's Fork and occupy that valley. During the Winter it is a commanding position, and is accessible two months earlier for reinforcements and supplies, by Cheyenne Pass, than any other, and it will enable me to reach Fort Bridger and go on to the most direct route to Salt Lake City as soon as practicable in the Spring. At this position also Colonel COOK can join me, which I still entertain the hope he will be able to do. I greatly regret the impossibility of concentrating the troops destined for this service and their supplies, which will prevent a forward movement till Spring. It is now manifest before the force can be united, Autumn will be too far advanced to move with the probability of success, though not opposed by the Mormons."

He says in conclusion:

"I will, however, mention that unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on the part of the Mormons is inevitable. The great distance from our source of supply makes it impracticable to operate with a small force. It, in fact, requires the employment of such a force to guard the numerous trains of supplies, leaving but a small portion, if any, for offensive operations. A movement of troops from California, Oregon, and, by this route, would terminate the war with the Mormons speedily, and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means. In five or six days, I think, we will have all the force available here for such forward movement. By that time the trains will all be up. They should be here sooner. In twelve days from this time I expect to join Colonel ALEXANDER, at or near Fontenelle Creek. The General may be assured that no retrograde movement will be made by this force."

This document bears the indorsement of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, cordially approving of Col. JOHNSTON's conduct. As to the expedition from the Pacific he is, however, confident that the Colonel is not aware of the difficulties which would attend it, and it is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that Col. JOHNSTON can be reinforced earlier and far more effectually, this side.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is less than $6,000,000. The receipts for the week ending the 7th inst. were $550,000.

There will be no new appointment of Commissioner of Indian affairs, as it is understood that General DENVER will resume the office after he shall have accomplished his mission to Kansas.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

The President finds the feeling against appointing Mr. BELMONT United States Minister to Spain, very decided in certain qualities. Members of the Cabinet have been engaged within the last few weeks, to my certain knowledge, in efforts to prepare the way for his nomination; but the doubt of his confirmation, now that the Administration is so weak in the Senate, is so great, that the probabilities are against the effort. Still the idea is not abandoned; and if the times should prove more propitious, the late Minister at the Hague will yet be transferred to Madrid. There are those in your City who could abundantly confirm all I have written on this subject if they chose so to do. Mr. BUCHANAN's heart is set upon having Mr. BELMONT in that mission, because he considers him better fitted than any one else at this time to advance his views with reference to the acquisition of Cuba.

You cannot have overlooked the prominence which the President, in his Message, has given to our relations with Spain. The special energy with which he enforces the duty of exacting reparation from that Government for wrongs suffered at its hands by American citizens, is the more significant when contrasted with the entire silence of the Executive in relation to the mass of equally meritorious cases pending between our citizens and the Republic of Mexico. It is not difficult to perceive that in the case of Spain the President is actuated by some impelling motive which does not appear upon the surface, and deductions may fairly be drawn sustaining the ideas which I have heretofore advanced, in relation to the President's purpose of making another effort for the acquisition of Cuba.

The President's position in regard to WALKER's movement against Central America attracts a good deal of attention among Southern and Southwestern men, and the more because they consider it unnecessarily inconsistent with his Ostend Conference doctrines, and with assurances of sympathy which he gave to Mr. SOULE some months ago. The effect, they say, will be to raise a strong party against the President in the South and Southwest, which will strike, in return, at the President's friends, and so thwart his policy whenever opportunity is afforded. The removal of the District-Attorney at New-Orleans, because of his consent to WALKER's release on $2,000 bail, and the specific censure of that officer for so doing in the Message, adds to the offence, and greatly exasperates a body of bold, earnest and influential men.

All this is the more important, because of its relations to the appointment of a Minister to France. I reassert that the President long ago determined on the appointment of Mr. SLIDELL to the Paris Mission, when he was expected to induce LOUIS NAPOLEON to exert his influence upon the British Government in the matter of the Spanish debt, and thus arrange so that in the event of a sale of Cuba to the United States, Great Britain should not insist upon the immediate payment of *all* her claims, and so swallow up the entire sum we pay for Cuba at once.

This effected, so that Spain could feel that she was getting something for her island *in hand*, not to be immediately absorbed by debt, Mr. BELMONT as Minister to Spain, with the influence of the ROTHSCHILDS to back him, and the pressure of the United States for an instant settlement of their claims,—such as the President hints at—to enforce his demands,—was expected to negotiate a cession of Cuba! The premature disclosure of a part of this programme by the TIMES some weeks since has embarrassed, if not defeated, the scheme, at least so far as the agency of Mr. BELMONT is concerned. The President's position on the fillibuster question bids fair to lose the services of Mr. SLIDELL in the same connection,—and thus:

Mr. SLIDELL has never consented to accept the Paris Mission, *nor has he refused it*. If he can be sure of having his seat in the Senate filled by a personal and political friend—Hon. JOHN M. SANDIDGE, for instance—he will accept the Mission to France; if not, not. The Democratic opposition in Louisiana is headed by his rival, PIERRE SOULE, who is also head and front of the Walker fillibuster movement. As this movement is highly popular in Louisiana, the President's friends are greatly injured by whatever move he makes adverse to it, and the Soulé party is strengthened in the same proportion. The President's zealous committal against WALKER's expedition in his Message, his removal of the District-Attorney at New-Orleans, and the understanding or suspicion that WALKER's arrest in New-Orleans was effected through the agency of a Federal Officer there, appointed on Mr. SLIDELL's recommendation, and therefore supposed to be under his influence—all tend to weaken Mr. SLIDELL's influence at home, whether justly or not; so that it is considered extremely doubtful whether, if he should resign, Mr. SOULE, or some other fillibuster rival, would not be elected to the vacancy. Indeed, if it shall turn out that WALKER reached Central America in safety, and has reestablished himself there, it is believed that Mr. SLIDELL's vacancy would certainly be filled by a political or personal rival or enemy. Under these circumstances, it is not probable that Mr. SLIDELL will risk a resignation to accept the Paris Mission, even at the earnest solicitation of the President. This may be depended upon as the precise position of this whole Mission question at present.

Gentlemen, recently arrived here from Kansas, confirm the statement that HENRY L. MARTIN was a secret agent of the Administration there, to counteract the effort of Governor WALKER, in behalf of a full submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory. They say that the Governor had secured a clear majority of the Convention in favor of the submission, when MARTIN arrived, and, by his semi-official representations as the attorney of the President, influenced the course finally resolved upon—or, rather, induced the Calhoun Party in convention to present to the Elmore Party the alternative of a submittal of the Slavery clause alone, or the submittal of no part of the instrument.

A ludicrous error occurred in my letter published in Wednesday's TIMES, which I must beg leave to correct. I intended to state the prevailing impression that the election of STEADMAN as printer of the House would lead to the establishment of a Douglas organ in this city,—but am made to say "a Douglas and Wise" organ—a mixture about as impossible as that of oil and water.

GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE, Esq., who was unsuccessfully presented by the New-York Delegation as a candidate for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, has been appointed to a clerkship by the Clerk of the House, at a salary of $1,800 per annum. He is indebted for his success chiefly to the efforts of Messrs. SICKLES and HASKINS. S.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

The Senate is engaged in Executive session upon the nomination of General DENVER as Secretary of State for Kansas, in place of Mr. STANTON. The nomination of R. J. WALKER, as Governor of the Territory, will not be sent in.

The latest intelligence from Kansas fearfully complicates the question relating to that troublesome Territory. The Legislature elect were to meet and assume the direction of the Territorial Government, whether called by acting Governor STANTON or not. It is stated here, on reliable authority, that it is then proposed to arrest the action of the Lecompton Convention, and enact laws making it a penal offence to hold the Constitutional election which is to take place on the 21st instant.

Gen. DENVER has started on his mission to Kansas, but it is apprehended that he will not reach the Territory in time to exert his authority and influence for the maintenance of order. Governor WALKER has not been removed, but probably will not return to the Territory as Governor, inasmuch as he coincides with the popular feeling against the action of the Lecompton Convention.

Kansas is, therefore, or will be before the first of July next, in open rebellion against the United States Territorial Government. There will be a double state, though it was not unforeseen. Gov. WALKER advised the President that this would be the result.

It is for Congress to dispose of the question, in whatever form it may be presented. The view which I gave you some days ago, as to the probable course of the President has been entirely verified. He has not recommended to Congress the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, though he maintains the legality of the action of the Convention and intimates that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by the adoption of their Constitution. He does not touch at all upon the proper functions of legislation. The whole matter is subject to the disposal of Congress, which body "may admit new States." The revolutionary movement in Kansas is not calculated to aid Congress in coming to a wise conclusion on this subject.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

No. 47—DANIEL CARROLL's devisee, et al. *vs.* ALFRED R. DAWSON's heirs. Motion to dismiss the cause argued.

No. 11—ROBERT TAYLOR's Administrators *vs.* NATHAN T. CARRYLE. Argument continued.

Adjourned to Monday.

News from Mexico.

IMPROVED POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT—DEFEAT OF THE REACTIONARY FORCES, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz 7th instant, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 4th instant.

The position of the Government was decidedly better than at the date of the last advices. The reactionary forces having been vanquished by the Government troops at Puebla and other points.

COMONFORT and the Supreme Court were formally installed on the 1st of December.

The port of Navidad had been declared open to commerce.

The Government had issued a proclamation regulating the transportation across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by the Louisiana Company.

The latest advices from Yucatan state that Campeachy was still besieged, and that the inhabitants were suffering severely for want of provisions.

Attempted Suicide of one of the Firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Mr. JARVIS SLADE, a member of the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., who has been very ill at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Bath, Maine, attempted suicide, by cutting his throat, yesterday. It is feared that the wound will be mortal.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 11—P. M.

A dispatch from Bath this evening states that Mr. SLADE is alive and may recover. He had partially recovered from brain fever, and was insane when he attempted to make way with himself.

The Case of the Murderer Donnelly.

TRENTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

In the case of DONNELLY, for the murder of MOSES at the Sea View House, Highlands, the Court of Appeals this afternoon affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court. The vote stood, for affirmance, 8; reversal, 3. Chancellor WILLIAMSON read an opinion favoring a reversal, and Judge OGDEN read another for the affirmance. Gov. PENNINGTON gave notice of an application to be made to the Court of Pardons, for a pardon or commutation of the sentence. This is now DONNELLY's only hope, as he is sentenced to be executed on the 8th of January.

Kentucky United States Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 11.

The Senate of Kentucky, by a strict party vote, has tabled a resolution to elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON, on Tuesday next. This action will constitutionally postpone the election to the next Legislature.

Murder Cases in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 11.

The examination of JOHN BEATTIE, charged with the murder of FRANK J. MCCLURE, ended yesterday. The defendant was held in over $2,000 bail to answer the charge of manslaughter at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.

The trial of LOFFNER, for the murder of his wife and N. T. HOLMES, last Summer, has been in progress for several days.

The Weather—The Erie Canal, &c.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Dec. 11.

The weather here is cold, but not enough so to prevent the movement of boats in the Canal.

Upwards of 300 cars, loaded with freight from the West, have passed through this city on the New-York Railroad within the last 24 hours.

Departure of the Powhatan.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 11.

The U. S. steam frigate *Powhatan* sailed from here yesterday afternoon for Madeira. Ex-President PIERCE and lady went out in her.

Execution of Slavin the Murderer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Dec. 11.

SLAVIN, one of the murderers of the MACKENZIE family, was executed here at 10 o'clock this morning. A large concourse of people were present at the time.

Non-Arrival of the California Steamer at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 11—9 P. M.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York *via* Havana, has not yet arrived at this port. She was to connect at Havana with the *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of Nov. 20.

The New-York Democracy on the Kansas Question.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 11.

We are not disposed to underrate the present complications of the Kansas question and feel inclined, in company with our readers, to take an observation and see whether the good Democratic ship is really, as the Republican leaders so joyfully assert, rushing upon the breakers, and upon certain destruction.

During all the discussion over the Kansas controversy, from the first introduction of the Kansas bill by Mr. DOUGLAS, to the final triumph of the principle involved in it by the election of President BUCHANAN, the Democratic Party insisted that the subject of Slavery should be submitted for adjustment to the people of the Territory, and that they should determine the character of their domestic institutions. In the recent action in Kansas, this Democratic principle has been carried out so far as the Slavery question is concerned. Both President BUCHANAN and Senator DOUGLAS, and, in fact, all who have occasion to speak on the subject, agree on this point. All the male inhabitants of Kansas, over twenty-one years of age, have now an opportunity to say by their ballots whether they will or will not make Slavery one of their domestic institutions. Thus far, then, there is no serious difficulty, and if this were the whole action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, there would be no room for controversy concerning its doings.

The President in his Message expresses his disappointment that the Convention did not submit the *whole Constitution* for popular ratification, and hopes that the example to that effect set in the Minnesota case may hereafter be followed. Senator DOUGLAS, and *we think we may add the great mass of the Democratic Party, concur with the President in this feeling of regret over the action of the Convention on this point*, and in the President's desire that the sound Democratic principle of general submission may be adopted as our future rule of action. On this point, therefore, there is no dissension between Democrats.

Whether, under all the circumstances, and notwithstanding the exceptionable action of the Convention in withholding a submission of the whole Constitution, Kansas should be admitted, is a question which will address itself to the *sound discretion of Congress*—which we trust will be exercised under the promptings of patriotic motives and with a full appreciation of the consequences which it will involve. *The President's Message makes no recommendation on this point.* We are not surprised at this important omission in that able, conservative and well-considered document. It is difficult at this moment to determine what should be the action of Congress in this matter. Very important events are to transpire in Kansas within the next thirty days, and *before the question of admission will be passed upon by Congress*. They may be such as should be taken seriously into consideration in determining this question, and *the President acted wisely in withholding any official expression of opinion until the whole case, as it will present itself to Congress, shall be disclosed and known.* On the 21st inst., the people of the Territory are to vote on the Slavery clause of the Constitution. On the 4th of January there is to be a general election, to choose officers preparatory to the organization of the State Government, at which a Governor, and other State officers, a Legislature and member of Congress, are to be elected. Both of these elections will transpire before Congress will come to any vote on the question of admission. We are aware that it may be urged that the admission involves a principle which should control and decide it, but we think it can hardly be denied that it is also a question of practical wisdom, the decision of which, as a matter of fact, and to a certain extent very properly, will be influenced by the indications of public opinion afforded by those elections.

Other events may occur in the Territory, and other evidences of popular feeling be furnished, which will deserve the consideration of Congress in deciding upon the question of admission. The telegraph just now brings us intelligence of one movement, the bearing of which may, or may not prove important. At least, it illustrates our position that it was wise for the President, that it is wise for all others in imitation of his example, to wait till the time of action arrives before making up a judgment. We allude to the report that Acting Governor STANTON called an extra session of the newly-elected Legislature, to convene on the 7th inst. That body, being hostile to the action of the Constitutional Convention, it is reported, will proceed (if it has not already) *to repeal the law under which the Constitutional Convention was held*—in the belief that thereby the whole action of the Convention will become nugatory. Should this be done, an interesting question will arise—whether after the people have acted under a Convention law in electing delegates and the Convention has performed its labors, the legislative power can step in, pending the question of a ratification of the Constitution, and arrest all further proceedings by a repeal of the law? This point may be one which will enter into the formation of the Congressional judgment on the subject of admission.

It is quite too soon for the Republican press to assume that the Democrats in Congress are to be seriously divided, or that their views are to come in collision with those of the President, on this question. It is entirely possible that, when the time for action arrives, the subject may be disposed of with much unanimity of opinion. So far as opinions may be influenced by the bearing of Slavery, or of party politics, upon the question of admission, *there is ample room for change of sentiment before the time for Congressional action will arrive.* To illustrate what is possible, let us suppose that the Slavery clause will be voted down on the 21st inst.; and that the Free-State party will carry the election on the 4th of January. Then the question presented to Congress, will be the admission of Kansas as a *Free State*, with one Republican Representative in the House, and two Republican Senators in the Senate, and with the Republicans in possession of the State Government. Will it surprise any one who bears in mind the infirmity of human nature, to find under such a state of things, the eagerness of Pro-Slavery men for admission sensibly abating, and the zeal of Abolitionists and Republicans against admission, suddenly cooling. *The next thirty days may materially change the aspect of this question and possibly reverse the positions of the present contestants in relation to it.*

The practical moral, which is obvious from the views which we have presented, is that there is no occasion for haste—especially on the part of Democrats—in rushing into controversy on this question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and that, on the contrary, there is much wisdom in reserving our opinions on that subject until the precise case to be decided *is disclosed*. So far as we are concerned, we are quite willing to endure the taunts of political friends and foes who seek to precipitate themselves and us into premature, and perhaps unnecessary controversy, until the full facts upon which Congress is to act are before the public. Until that time arrive, we are not such amateur combatants as to care to indulge in the amusement of exchanging blows with friend or foe.

TICKET SWINDLING.—CHARLES W. FRANKLIN, from Boston, bound to Liverpool, was on Thursday victimized by a fellow giving his name as GEORGE WOOD, and holding forth at No. 109 West-street. WOOD sold FRANKLIN a worthless piece of paper as a ticket by the steamer *Kangaroo* for $45. Upon discovering the fraud, he made complaint at the office of the Detective Police. Sergeant LEFFERTS sent one of his officers, who arrested him and brought him up. He refunded the money and was let off, promising not to do so again. Yesterday, a poor man who had been egregiously defrauded in the price of tickets sold him for himself and family, made a complaint at the Police office. The offender was arrested, and proved to be the identical repentant WOOD. This time he was reprimanded, and let go again, after he had refunded the money. The man could not remain to prosecute.

The complimentary dinner tendered by the citizens of Albion to Comptroller Church was given on Tuesday evening. Judge Bessac presided, and 250 persons were at table. Mr. Church made a speech in response to a complimentary toast.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners met yesterday at their office in Broome-street—Present, General NYE, (President,) Messrs. BOWEN, STRANAHAN, CHOLWELL, PERIT and Mayor POWELL.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board having been read and confirmed,

General NYE submitted the following communication, which he had just received:

No. 46 MORTON-STREET.

General Jas. W. Nye, Office Metropolitan Commissioners, corner of Broome-street and Elm:

DEAR SIR: In this morning's *Tribune* I read that 200 poor are nightly applicants at the Station-house for lodging, that cannot be obtained.

At No. 186 West Broadway stands a building whose upper stories are vacant. In one angle of the building stands a large chimney some four or five feet square in the clear, with an iron smoke-pipe in its centre to rarify the surrounding air and thus create a powerful draught for ventilating purposes. The floors can all be readily heated and fitted up with bunks. It would afford me heartfelt satisfaction to know that I had done something to relieve the abounding wretchedness of our burdened City.

I offer the use of these apartments to the Commissioners for the Winter, free of charge. Will you do me the favor to communicate this matter to your Board, and oblige yours, very truly,

THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

General NYE considered it would be better to wait until they heard from the Common Council respecting providing lodging-houses for the poor, before taking any action in this matter.

Mr. POWELL was of the same opinion. From the report of the proceedings of the Common Council he perceived that their Committee were to report to the Board on the subject.

Mr. PERIT—From reading the report of the proceedings of the Council in the papers, I understood they were to refer it back to us.

Mr. STRANAHAN—They are to report back to us.

Upon the motion of Mr. PERIT the letter was referred to the Committee on Station-houses.

Mr. BOWEN moved a resolution requesting that the General Superintendent be authorized to submit to the Board the names of all officers detailed for special duty, also the names of all officers who were wounded whilst in the service and not able to do patrol duty, but competent to discharge special duty.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved that Edwin H. Gow be appointed as care-taker of the house No. 88 White street, about being fitted up for the detention of witnesses in criminal cases.

Mr. PERIT—Are we not at present to inquire as to what the expenses of that house will be?

Mr. CHOLWELL—The Committee have looked at the house. There is nothing to be done but to paint it, and place iron bars outside the windows.

General NYE observed that he was at a little loss to know how the expenses of fitting up that house were to be met or apportioned. The law was quite emphatic that the Commissioners should provide such a place separate from the prison, and prepare it, but as to the expenditure they were to make, there was no provision for that.

Mr. BOWEN expressed a similar opinion. He was for fitting up such a house for the accommodation of witnesses, but he thought that other cities should bear an equal share in the expenses of fitting it up. For instance, Brooklyn. They could send over the warrant for the amount.

Mayor POWELL—You will have your warrant sent back. There is no fund there to pay it.

General NYE—Before this motion is decided, let the Committee report and inform us what the entire cost of fitting up this establishment will be.

Mr. BOWEN—And also where the funds are to come from to pay the amount.

The motion was then postponed.

Mr. STRANAHAN handed in reports of several trials of officers for offences. In the case of Francis McNelly, Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, charged with abusive language, Mr. S. moved that he be dismissed the service.

Mayor POWELL, in moving as an amendment that McNelly should be suspended for 30 days, instead of dismissal, observed that the officer was a very good and efficient one. No doubt he was guilty of using violent and offensive language, but he was of opinion if the Committee looked into the evidence, they would find palliating circumstances in the case.

Mr. STRANAHAN referred to the evidence adduced, and had no doubt of the guilt of the accused. According to their rules he could do nothing but move that the officer be dismissed. He was guilty of most abusive language, and——

Mr. BOWEN—This vice of profane language and swearing by the the officers of this Department must be prevented. It is one of the vices of this Department.

Mayor POWELL—If you dismiss all that swear, you will not have a man left in the service.

The amendment was put and lost, and the original motion for dismissal carried.

General NYE submitted to the Board the testimony taken in the case of officer Tilden, charged with having arrested a woman and her husband, and locking them up without sufficient cause. After carefully examining the evidence in the matter he (Gen. NYE) was of opinion that the officer only discharged his duty faithfully, and he would move that the charge be dismissed, for if they did not sustain their officers, the officers could not sustain the law. He also presented the report of the trial of Adam F. Hallett, charged with fraud in receiving his pay twice, and forging a name on the pay-roll. Several of the Commissioners were present at that trial, and he considered he was speaking the sentiment of all when he moved that the charge should be dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN thought they should do something more in this case than merely declare that Hallett had been tried and not found guilty. It was due to the man to have it stated that they had several witnesses, tellers of one of the Banks, who examined the signatures and proved that Hallett was not the party who signed the roll.

The motions proposed by Gen. NYE were unanimously adopted.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved that the Treasurer be directed to pay the doormen at the Sixth Precinct.

Gen. NYE was of opinion that they should also be dismissed after the 1st of January.

The motion and Gen. NYE's suggestion were adopted.

Gen. NYE—At our last meeting a proposition was submitted by several persons, whose names are reported as volunteers to serve as officers of this force, in the position of patrolmen, and take chance for their pay by being retained in the service. Since the last meeting I have been asked to bring this question before the Board and have its decision on the question, and I now submit it, as a decision may relieve us of one of the sources of annoyance.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I think it would get us into a great deal of trouble.

Gen. NYE—They stipulate and agree not to be any charge to the Department unless they are regularly employed.

Mayor POWELL—Are they members of the old force?

General NYE—No; persons who wish to join the new force.

Mr. PERIT—It would only embarrass us, I am afraid.

General NYE—I only wish the Board to come to some decision, that we may give these men a satisfactory answer.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved and Mayor POWELL seconded a resolution declining the services of the applicants. Carried.

Mr. BEEBE claimed the indulgence of the Committee for a few moments. He wished to address them on an old sore. As he had previously stated, he was the representative of some six or seven hundred members of the old Police, who were anxious to have the question decided whether they were legally discharged or not. It was of the utmost importance to the citizens of New-York, as well as to the Board, that the matter should be settled one way or other, and it struck him (Mr. B.) that they would have no difficulty if the Board would instruct their counsel to join with them, in agreeing to a case meeting all the facts on both sides, to put fairly before the Court, the main question, whether these men were properly dismissed or not. He also wished to inform the Board, should it agree to his suggestion, that there was every probability that the large number of men which he represented would be satisfied to abide by the decision of the Court, and the Board would have no further annoyance about the matter. He asked them as a special obligation to himself that they should agree on the facts, and instruct their counsel—

Mr. BOWEN—Is not there a case at present before our counsel?

General NYE—There is no difficulty in agreeing as to the facts; they are clear. Messrs. HALL, VANDERPOOL, and BROWN are at present engaged, in connection with a gentleman, Mr. DEVEREUX, in agreeing upon a case for Court.

Mr. BEEBE—Permit me to interrupt——

General NYE—Oh, no interruption. They are agreeing upon a case, and will have all the facts laid properly before Court.

Mr. BEEBE suggested that, probably, as Mr. DEVEREUX only represented one or two of the old Police, and might agree on a case with Messrs. BROWN, HALL, and VANDERPOOL, which would not meet the wishes of his clients, numbering 600, and as he had attended the investigations before the Committees touching his clients, he suggested, for the consideration of the Board, to prevent all further annoyance and expense, that it should instruct counsel to agree with him on a case for Court. He could only say for himself that the facts would be fairly stated, and that in a week or ten days the whole question would be disposed of. [illegible] for the interruption, Mr. BEEBE withdrew.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Who will we refer that to?

General NYE—In my opinion, it ought to be placed before a lawyer.

Mr. CHOLWELL then moved that the matter should be placed in the hands of the Counsel, with power.

On motion of Mr. PERIT, the Board resolved itself into secret session, and the reporters retired.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

WRECKS.

Two Vessels Ashore on Long Island—A Schooner and an Unknown Brig—[illegible]

[illegible]

The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

A large unknown hermaphrodite brig, painted black, with a varnished waist, went ashore on [illegible] during the heavy fog on the east side of [illegible] Island, east of Long Island, near the Light, and was first seen in that position yesterday morning, lying broadside on. The crew was observed landing in a boat upon the beach, and they probably are all safe. The spars and sails appeared to be all right. No communication, however, had been held from the main with the unfortunate vessel, and her name and destination were unknown.

In consequence of the very heavy northwest blow, which prevailed during Thursday night, the steamer Connecticut which left Allyn's Point [illegible] to [illegible], put back after proceeding as far as the Light, and remained in New-London harbor until daylight had abated. She arrived here about [illegible] o'clock last evening, having escaped a rough night on the Sound.

A new bark of 480 tons, named the Jane E. Bishop, has lately been launched from the shipyard of WELLS & CARPENTER, at Greenpoint, L. I. [illegible] boat carpenter. She is owned by [illegible] GARDINER, D. C. FROST, Capt. B. F. [illegible] the commander, and others [illegible] and freighting business, but [illegible] by MILLS & HAVEMEYER [illegible] York; [illegible] London harbor.

LAUNCHED.—[illegible] very successfully launched from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, a propeller called the Huntsville. She is built of the best material, her outside planking and ceiling are edge-bolted with seven-eighths inch iron bolts, copper fastened, the whole fastened with locust treenails; she is braced with iron straps of outside diagonal strapping, four straps [illegible] inches wide and [illegible] thick. The following are her dimensions: length of keel, 190 feet; deck, over all, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet; and register, 850 tons. She will have an inverted direct acting propeller engine, cylinder, [illegible] inches, and 42 inch stroke. Is owned by H. B. CROMWELL, of this City, and will run in the line of Savannah steamers, under the command of Capt. [illegible], formerly commander of the clipper ship [illegible].

The bark *David Nichols*, which was carried into St. Augustine, Florida, in October, by one of the crew, who reported that the Captain fell overboard in the act of harpooning a dolphin at night, sailed from that port on the 24th inst., for St. Mary's, under command of Capt. GIBBONS. The boat which left the vessel before her arrival in port, with the lost Captain has recently been picked up [illegible] about 60 miles south of St. Augustine, but no trace was found of the man who went in her.

THE BOGUS BOY.—A countryman who arrived by the last steamer for California, fell into the hands of a bogus ticket concern on West-street, which extorted a large bonus for his ticket. He made the matter easy, and succeeded by [illegible] in getting his money refunded. The sharpers, however, found to take back the receipt given on payment of the money, and as soon as the Californian found himself whole again he sought out one of the runners to whom he sold the receipt *for six dollars*, and went on his way rejoicing.

LOSS OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.—The wreck of a vessel, which has, to all appearance, been recently lost, is reported by the outer bar pilots to have been seen on the South Beach, six or seven miles to the eastward of Mobile Point yesterday. The beach for some distance along is literally strewed with portions of the wreck, from which a lot of United States clothing, a compass, barrel of bread, keg of molasses, and a lot of papers and receipts have been recovered. Upon the latter the name of the schooner *North Star* is found, and it is presumed from this that she is the unfortunate vessel.—*Mobile Adv., 4th.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER.—The *Welaka*, Capt. MCNELTY, left Jacksonville, Fla., on Thursday, the 3d inst., for Savannah. On crossing the St. Johns Bar the next morning, about 1 o'clock, some part of the machinery gave way, which prevented Captain MCNELTY from having any control over her. A high sea was running at the time, and the steamer drifted landwards and ran on the breakers, where she grounded and thumped heavily for some time. At length a heavy sea struck her and she gave way, parting almost entirely in two. The passengers, about 25 in number, clung to the wrecked steamer until daylight, when fortunately the steamer *Everglade* came up and lowered her life-boats and took them all off. Many of the passengers came on the Everglade to this city. The *Welaka* was not insured. She had a large lot of cotton on board, which caused Captain MCNELTY to remain by the wreck. Most of the baggage will be lost. There was only one lady passenger on board, who was safely landed and taken back to Jacksonville by the *St. Marys*.—*Sav. Georgian, 5th.*

☞ The brig *Etowando*, from New-Haven for Barbadoes, remains hard and fast upon Soybrook bar. A steam-pump has been sent, but the Captain thinks there is a hole in her bottom, and that it will be of no use. Thirty-nine barrels of beef and pork, 50 barrels of bread and flour, 30 boxes of cheese, and a few candles, have been discharged through a hole cut in the side of the vessel. The gale of Saturday night moved the brig about half a mile to the westward, and washed ashore bread, flour and lumber. She will probably go to pieces.

☞ The steamship *Fulton* sails to-day for Southampton and Havre. Among her passengers, of whom there are only between 60 and 70, are F. LALAPED, Esq., bearer of dispatches to Paris; Mrs. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and Colonels BENTON and ARMSTRONG, of the United States Army.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 11.—The brig *Georgia*, of Damariscotta, Me., Captain CARLISLE, with a cargo of coal, went ashore about one mile east of New Inlet at 6 o'clock this morning.—(*By letter to Edmund Walter, Esq.*)

☞ A telegraphic dispatch received by Messrs. BEEBEE & DEAN, of this City, from Captain THOMAS SMITH, of ship *Sarah Jullina*, at Key West, says his ship grounded after coming to anchor in the harbor, and was got off without damage.

The Brig Georgia Ashore.

The brig *Georgia*, Captain CARLISLE, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on the bar of Jones' Inlet, opposite Freeport. If the weather becomes stormy she will prove a total loss. Her Captain and crew were saved.

WHITENING JUSTICE.—Workmen were engaged on the cupola of the City Hall, yesterday, in restoring the figure of Justice to its primal condition. It was found to have suffered very much during the past few years. A large quantity of verdigris had accumulated upon the scales, and materially affected the general appearance of the figure. But the effort to remove it was successful. It was then repainted, and now looks as if it might continue in a creditable condition for some time to come. Other portions of the building are to be cleansed prior to the inauguration of Mayor TIEMANN.

A METHODIST MINISTER TO BE REDEEMED.—A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY, of Brooklyn, at the Free Methodist Church, Christopher-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets, to-morrow, at 3 P. M., to secure the freedom of a Methodist preacher now held as a slave. Rev. Mr. INSKIP holds forth at Rice Church, corner Leonard and Church streets, at the same time, for the same purpose.

OPIATES.

BY ADA [illegible].

You write of days and nights in tears,
And ask me how to dull your pain;
I can no more than bid you test
The opiates I try—in vain.

Let up the lesser loves that creep
Around thy feet, and let them twine,
And bear their blossoms to thy lips,
Like chalices of cheering wine.

Let [illegible] with thee,
Who teach that faith in man is wise;
That who could "break a trusting heart,"
Has turned his back upon the skies.

Whatever poets hold that Love
Survives, a God, whate'er befall;
Make thee their [illegible] birds,
To sing in parlor, porch and hall.

Our angel Past doth stand [illegible],
From Paradisal [illegible] to thee;
Our angel Future hath her hand
Upon a Heaven-yielding key.

[illegible]
Our angel Past in Paradise;
Or [illegible] beyond the [illegible], and let
Our angel Future [illegible] thine eyes.

Retire within [illegible] thoughts
[illegible] the lady tends her garden flowers,
And pluck and [illegible] the sweets,
[illegible] the hours.

[illegible] up to God, and ask
For strength and patience not thine own;
[illegible] we had parted not,
[illegible] greater bliss could not be known.

[illegible] these by day, and give thy soul
To dreams at eve, and we shall meet;
[illegible] have the skies an opiate
Could make our joy a sweeter sweet.

[illegible], Dec., 1857.

The Crisis of 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible] crisis and always the crisis. First we [illegible] had the crisis in its concentrated form of a panic in our midst, and now crisis and panic have seized upon the Old World, and with painful anxiety every mail from Europe is expected, especially by our large foreign houses, whose principal aid was drawn from the other side. If we are allowed a short respite and begin to breathe more freely, after a comparatively limited time of trial, and if we can now already take consolation in the conviction that the [illegible] has passed over our [illegible], how vastly different is the development of the revulsion in Europe. How artificial is the framework of commerce, of industry, of finances, the entire fabric of society in Europe in comparison with this country, and how deeply must the disorganizing shock reverberate through every fibre of that intricate net-work of individual and international interests in the Old World! The bare contemplation of the mighty up-heaving of material interests now shaking Europe from Gibraltar to Moscow, and from Glasgow to Constantinople, [illegible] us, and how immeasurably ramified are the relations of Europe with the rest of the habitable globe, not to speak of our own country! Incalculable indeed are the effects which what has already taken place must infallibly produce on that colossal interchange of the productions of remote continents, across boundless seas, in their communication with that great focus of trade and civilization, Europe. With London as its great centre, the world's trade spreads like the delicate threads of the spider-web from the tubular hiding-place of the miniature monster. The disorganization will become thorough, arrangements of drawing from distant shipping ports are suddenly disturbed and the produce cannot go forward, until hard cash intervenes and releases it; for credits on London, Paris and Hamburg will be unavailable, except on a few houses, or unless confirmed by the Government Banks. This will increase the drain of specie from England, especially eastward, to such enormous figures, that, even with its unlimited issue, the Bank of England may yet be compelled to suspend specie payment altogether.

In drawing this picture, I simply pass from cause to effect. It cannot well happen otherwise; the evil under which we are all suffering lies much deeper than is generally conceded in this country and by the European press. The European crisis was long expected by intelligent politico-economists, and their fears were strengthened by the ominous cloud which, not greater than the size of a man's hand in the beginning, first gathered on the banks of the Ganges. The financial and commercial atmosphere of Europe was pregnant with overloaded electricity long before our own explosion, and it was mere *accident* that *we* took the lead in raising the cry of alarm. Although at bottom the secret causes which have brought about the crisis may be called analogous, our own case is widely different in its immediate bearings. The basis on which our prosperity rests, is more solid, more immediately national.

Our basis is eminently an *agricultural* one, and cannot be lastingly disturbed; our cotton, our provisions, and our grain, will, from the moment they find egress, command the means of alleviating our embarrassments. But Europe, in its most dangerous centres of population, is almost entirely bound up with manufactures, indispensable, it is true, in ordinary times, but easily dispensed with for six months, or a year, even, with such ample provision as must be within reach of the near and distant consumer at the present moment. For the *prime* necessaries of life money will be at hand in Europe, i. e., for grain, meat, sugar, coffee, and, though at very low prices, speculation, if not the spinner, will take off our hands the production of our cotton fields; but for what is in any way dispensable there will be comparatively little want.

For Colonial Produce it is reasonable to assume prices will be higher in Europe than the present range, for the disorganization in banking facilities leads to curtailment in the exchange of the world's productions, particularly from distant portions of the globe, and the specie to take the place of bills of exchange, will be only procurable at a high premium, to which will have to be added freight, insurance and commission. The inflated paper values all over the world thus being reduced and [illegible] to represent what they passed for, the precious metals by their scarcity naturally depress everything with the sole exception of the indispensable necessities of subsistence, which will be entirely governed by supply and demand, speculation having ceased to command the ascendancy which credit lent it.

When California and Australia suddenly electrified the value of everything by their golden shower, when the increased circulation of the precious metal created luxury, a zest for gambling in whatever way it may have been; when values rose through the fecundating power of the multiplied mediums of exchange (*gold, and the paper values*, which the former at once created and swelled, it caused every article of daily use, and with it, real [illegible] to be borne along on the crest of the wave. The wave has surged too high, and we are now [illegible] again, in accordance with the immutable laws of nature, as laid down by our Supreme Creator.

In this country we have weathered the worst, and with our solid and vast resources, with our energy and excellent laws, and of a wise and intelligent Government firm in the confidence of a free and grateful people, the dawn of a better day already breaks upon us; with the advent of Spring our troubles will gradually disappear.

But Europe and the rest of the world we must not judge too lightly. To commercial and individual distress want associates itself; and want breeds discontent, discontent breeds revolt, and revolt raises the banner of revolution. While we are anchored on a rock of granite, our prosperity and our institutions, in Europe everything is artificial, unnatural and overstrained, and unfortunately so constituted that one nation cannot be a sufferer to any serious extent, either commercially or politically, without compromising the tranquillity of the rest.

Let us hope that these evil forebodings are overdrawn, but serious reflection on a subject so grave is demanded by our own interests as individuals and as citizens of a great commercial nation.

It is better that we should be on our guard, than that we abandon ourselves to the delusive supposition that European matters are so easily mended. With us rapid recuperation is a part of our nature; *they are differently constituted.* VERITAS.

The Hoboken Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Hoboken Ferry has, on several occasions, been noticed in some of the City papers, with disparaging remarks, hardly just or liberal, considering how few accidents or disasters have fallen to its lot, during the long period of its ownership by the Messrs. STEVENS. This great exemption should certainly entitle the acts of its managers to a fair and considerate construction. In 1820 the *Hoboken* (now used solely as a cattle-boat) was built, and was, at that time, by far the swiftest and most commodious ferry-boat in the harbor. The boat has been several times lengthened and rebuilt, and new boilers and engine substituted for the old, and is well fitted and calculated for her present uses. The *Fairy Queen, Pioneer, Newark, John Fitch, James Rumsey, James Watts, Chancellor Livingston*, and *Patterson* have since been added, and are now, with the exception of the *Pioneer* and *Rumsey*, plying on the several ferries. The *Fairy Queen*, now the *Phenix*, has been lengthened and rebuilt, and provided with new boilers and engine, and although in years an old boat, yet, in fact, by these renewals and repairs, has been kept in a safe and serviceable condition, and is a convenient boat for ferrying the long lumber teams and wagons, of which many cross at Christopher-street. The boats *Fitch, Watts, Livingston*, and *Patterson* ply on the lower ferries, and are first-class boats in all respects, and, from their peculiar shape, the swiftest and best adapted for forcing their way through the ice. The wedge-like form of the hull is almost a perfect protection while working their way through the ice—as in case of their being caught between conflicting fields, they would be lifted up if the pressure was great; or, if of a less degree, the ice would have a tendency to find its way under the bottom, instead of compressing the sides of the boat. In addition to all the other preventives to avoid accidents, a large provision of cork has been placed in each boat, so that in case of the boats being run into, the buoyancy of the cork would prevent the entire sinking of the boat; and in case of fire, the boat could be scuttled and saved from entire destruction. There is also a liberal supply of ladders, cork, life-preservers and boat-hooks on each bridge to save the lives of imprudent people who, in jumping after the boat, may chance to fall in the water. The *John Potter*, plying to South Amboy, is of precisely the same form and construction as the Hoboken Ferry-boats, and is confessedly one of the best ice-boats in the harbor. The particular forms of the above-named boats are the fruits of the thoughtful experience and genius of the late ROBERT L. STEVENS, to whom the public are indebted for pretty much all the advances made in the application of steam and the improved form of the steamboat in the present century. He it was who gave shape and form to the steamboat, bringing out his beautiful and fast developments in the place of the clumsy hulks then in use. He it was who taught the mechanic how to enable light-constructed boats to bear increased power of engine, by suspending the hull of the boats in the raised frames, held together by means of iron bolts and braces, and, instead of overloading the hulls with timber, taught the secret of the free use of fastenings. The *Trenton, Burlington, New-Philadelphia* and *North America*, triumphs in their day, were the first boats worthy of being called swift, and far beyond their rivals in every other essential quality. The introduction of the two latter as day boats to Albany, inaugurated a new era in steamboat progress, and are yet remembered with pride and pleasure, by thousands who traveled with them, as models of symmetry, speed, cleanliness and comfort. To him are we indebted for the T rail, by which the lives of thousands have been saved. This valuable improvement was wrought out by Mr. STEVENS while on a visit to England in the early period of our Railroad career.

The present form of ferry slips and improvements in bridges, are in a great measure his developments; and the slips, and bridges, and ferry-houses at Barclay-street and Hoboken are models of convenience. The Canal and Christopher-street houses are commodious, and all are kept in the most perfect condition of cleanliness and comfort. The bridges are suspended by extra chains; skillful pilots and engineers are employed, and a constant and watchful supervision is maintained over the details of the ferry, and it is no more than just to say, that the proprietor of the ferry is of all men the last to permit any neglect that might endanger the life of passengers or in any way compromise their comfort. The tasteful grounds at Hoboken are the results of the cultivated minds of R. L., J. C. and E. A. STEVENS. The rates of ferriage are at the lowest point, the first reduction having been voluntarily on the part of the Messrs. STEVENS, from one shilling to sixpence. The present fare, three cents, enables thousands to breathe the pure and fresh air at a trifling cost, in the beautiful walks and shady groves of the Elysian fields, grounds and water front, which, if offered for sale in the market, would realize to the proprietor dollars instead of the cents gained by the ferries. It would be a long recital of truths, of which the many are ignorant, to enumerate all the improvements introduced by the Messrs. STEVENS. By the father, Col. JOHN STEVENS and his sons, the public have been benefited by more than sixty years of faithful, skillful and persevering efforts to effectuate improvements in all matters pertaining to steam or railroads, as well as steamboats. There is a great debt due to the memory of ROBERT L. STEVENS, a history of his labors and inventions is yet to be given to the world, and when the true history of steam in connection with its application to vessels in this country, shall be given, it will rank Col. JOHN STEVENS and his son ROBERT at the head of the benefactors of mankind in that respect.

The memory of a mind so fertile and inventive should not be suffered to fall into oblivion, while pages upon pages have been filled with the obtrusive names of pretenders and charlatans. R. L. STEVENS was singularly shrinking and sensitive in the matter of pushing his name before the public, and so it has happened that the master-mind which gave impulse to his cotemporaries and to the brood of skillful and ingenious mechanics who have followed in his footsteps, has been suffered to be mainly appreciated by those who were immediately connected with his enterprises; by those employed by himself and brothers, and by the true friends and sympathisers of genius, of whom it cannot be said that too many exist.

T. J. H.

Justice to the Sons of Revolutionary Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to state the circumstances of a case, with which I am personally familiar, which seems to me to show the injustice sustained by very many of those whose fathers lost their lives in securing the independence of their country.

I know a woman in the State of New-Jersey whose husband enlisted in the 2d Regiment of Dragoons in 1777, to serve during the war. He was a sergeant in the company, his pay $15 a month. In an engagement with the British at Pound Ridge about the 1st of July, 1779, he lost his life.

In a year or two after this woman married again, and her second husband enlisted in a company of the New-Jersey militia for one year as a musician, and served out his time. In about two years after the war her second husband died, leaving his widow and three children entirely destitute of property. At the close of the war, having understood that Congress had made some provision for those widows who lost their husbands in the service, she applied to a member of Congress to attend to her claims, but what he did, or whether he ever did anything, she never could learn.

She was too poor, and had too few friends to assist her in following up her claims, and so she gave all up for lost, and died in 18[illegible] without ever receiving a farthing from Government.

She struggled along with her children, having nothing to depend upon but the labor of her hands from day to day, until her two sons arrived at nine or ten years of age, and then was obliged to put them out as apprentices, until they should arrive at the age of 21 years. Thus they were deprived of an opportunity of obtaining even a decent education.

This woman, I think, was one of the excellent of the earth. Her lot through life was hard and sorrowful. Had she received a little aid from the Government,—that to which I believe she was entitled, it would have soothed many a sorrow and dried up many a tear. But this she never obtained.

The only remaining branch of her family is a son, now in his 7[illegible]th year, who really needs assistance. And now I put it to you, to all your readers, to every Member of Congress, and to the whole nation, whether this son, and every son of a revolutionary soldier in similar circumstances, has not some claim upon the Government.

A SOLDIER'S SON.

Position and Character of the Italians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of your constant readers, and an Italian by birth, permit me to present to you some observations regarding an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Dec. 5, entitled, "Life, Society, Manners, &c., in Modern Rome," by the author of many others upon Italy, already published in your Journal. I have only to say, that it is ungenerous for a republican of the United States to throw stones constantly at a country which deserves the sympathy of all generous hearts. And if your author is not capable of judging and appreciating matters in Italy by himself, it would be far better for his own instruction to read the cotemporary history of Italy, (instead of consulting his "old Parisian acquaintance, the Colonel of the 21st," upon the occupation of Rome by the French, and about Roman affairs, acquiring from the same source the knowledge that "one Frenchman is equal to four hundred and forty-four Romans!"

By the siege of Rome in 1848 he will learn that a handful of Roman volunteers, without military instruction, and with inadequate means, kept in check for more than a month, and were often victorious over the best French troops, 40,000 strong, backed by three other armies—Spaniards, Austrians and Neapolitans; and I must add, that the sympathy of the United States Legation was not in favor of the Republican Government then existing in Rome, but with its present tyrannical Ruler. He can learn what the Italians were at the same epoch during the siege of Venice. Everybody knows what has been their conduct in the Crimean War, and of the remonstrances of the Sardinian diplomat, in the late Congress of Paris, and I will further assert that there is more wisdom in the apparent apathy of the Roman people under existing circumstances than there will ever be in the light and undiscerning brains of half the scribblers upon Italy. ITALIAN.

Launching Large Ships.

YORKVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has struck me forcibly, in view of the recent difficulties attending the launching of the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, that a much easier method of floating large ships, is both desirable and practicable.

It appears to me that there is nothing to prevent a large ship—no matter how large—from being *built in* an artificial basin or dock, located in close proximity to the river, *into which the water might be permitted to enter and float her when completed.*

Admitting that those whose professions have led them to study these matters exclusively, are the most competent to judge of the feasibility of the above plan, and to carry out its details, I merely throw out the suggestion; for as the purest pearl may be discovered in the foulest oyster, so may an original and practical idea be hit upon by a mean capacity. Respectfully yours, DIX.

Accidents from Explosive Fluids.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It appears to me that if the following fact were more generally known, the list of camphene accidents, now so fearful, would be materially diminished.

The fact is simply this: It is not necessary in order that an explosion should occur, when filling a lighted lamp, that the person should be so awkward as to bring the fluid in actual contact with the flame. If the lamp has been burning for some time, so as to have become heated, or if the can containing the fluid has been standing in a warm place, the whole atmosphere for some inches around becomes inflammable as soon as an attempt is made to fill the lamp. This is owing to the readiness with which the fluid vaporizes when the temperature is *even slightly* elevated.

In view of this fact, it is perfect folly to talk of "*being careful*" in this operation. The truth is, no camphene or fluid lamp should ever be filled except by daylight. I would that every man, woman and child in America might witness the appalling spectacles which I have seen, and such frequent warnings would be unneccessary. Respectfully,

A. H. SMITH.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THEATRICAL MARRIAGES.—Some interesting marriages are talked of in European theatrical circles. Mlle. BORGHESE, the beautiful singer of the Theatre Lyrique, leaves to marry a trading captain of Bordeaux, who takes her out, as it were, as part of his venture. Wherever his vessel *La Jolie Javotte* touches, his wife will give a concert. The concert given, the merchandise disposed of, away sails the *Jolie Javotte* for other climes. There is something new under the sun at last. They say Mlle. SOPHIE DULCKEN is about to marry Prince RADIZVIL, the richest landowner in Poland. This is good news to give courage to our girls, who continue their practice, as well as to their mothers who hear it. They say likewise that GUEYMARD and LAUTERS have also determined on marriage, which decision gives cause of rejoicing to the public in general, as they will both remain in its service.

DEPARTURE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the great African explorer, left London for Southampton on the 26th of November. On the 27th he embarked on board the Peninsular mail packet *Tagus* for Lisbon. The object of his visit to that city is understood to be for the purpose of consulting with the Portuguese Government, through whose territories on the eastern coast of Africa the great traveler purposes passing to reach the heart of the great African continent to pursue his magnificent discoveries there, and to open Central Africa to Europe through the great river Zambesi, which passes through the Portuguese possessions, and empties itself in the Mozambique Channel.

THE POPE AND THE INDIA MUTINIES.—The Dublin *Freeman* announces that the Most Rev. Dr. CULLEN has received 1,000 francs from his Holiness the Pope, and 500 from the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers in India from the Sepoy mutiny.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—Letters received in England state that Sir JAMES BROOKE, of Sarawak, is about to visit that country. Borneo was tranquil.

A LITERARY CLERGYMAN.—The Dundee *Courier* says that a clergyman in a country parish not many miles from Dundee had occasion the other Sabbath to illustrate a point in his sermon by an allusion to the poet COWPER, which he did after this fashion: "In illustration of what I have been saying, my brethren, I may mention the amiable and Christian poet COWPER, with whose beautiful poems of 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained' you must all be familiar."

THE ANTI-TOBACCO QUESTION.—An Anti-Tobacco Society has been for some time formed in England. A Mr. REYNOLDS recently delivered a lecture in Preston, and the audience became so impressed with his remarks that they advanced *en masse* and delivered up their pipes, snuff-boxes and tobacco, and solemnly declared that they would renounce for ever the seductive weed.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A Democratic Movement for an Enabling Act.

From the Leavenworth Journal.

DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.—We invite the particular attention of the Democracy of the Territory to the call in another column, for a Convention to be held in Leavenworth on the 24th December. The object is *to ask Congress to pass an enabling act, in our favor, under which the people of Kansas may meet, by representatives in Convention, frame a Constitution, and apply for admission into the Union under it as a State.* This is the only way in which this troublesome question can be settled peaceably, and we have no doubt the Democracy of the country will sustain us in the application. Let every County act with vigor in the matter! Let the people meet in their primary meetings and conventions without delay, and send their good and true men along!

Democratic Opposition to the Lecompton Movement.

From the Leavenworth Journal, (Democratic.)

Now, if the sole object of the organic legislation of this Territory, is to do something either *for or against Cuffee*, then it is all well if the interest of 40,000 or 50,000 white people had no claim to be protected, fostered and cherished, by a Constitutional Convention of such wiseacres as were assembled at Lecompton; but if they only met to make a fundamental law for the State of Kansas and two or three hundred negroes, and they will so avow, we have not a word to say, and we pledge ourselves in that event to go to the polls, abject, and servile as it would be, and cast our vote whichever way they tell us will help or hurt "poor darkee" most. But we think in sober, serious earnestness, that our own race, ourselves, our fathers, our mothers, our wives, and our children are deeply concerned in all the provisions of the organic law of the State of Kansas, we think *the great principle of Democracy cries aloud for protection; we think the theory and practice of self-government involved in this question of submission.* We think the Constitution of the Union contemplated that the people should govern themselves, and not an oligarchy of forty-two individuals. We think the Organic Act of this Territory, (which each man of them has sworn to support,) commanded them to let the people "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." And that whether it was about a "nigger" or a railroad, a Bank or a Governor, or any other given subject, we had the inherent right, and the Constitutional and legal right to determine for ourselves in a peaceful way at the ballot-box, our *pro* or *con*. *We earnestly insist as Democrats, that we ought to enjoy the right to vote for or against the Constitution, and that if denied that right, we should not vote for it.*

Pro-Slavery Opposition to the Lecompton Movement.

From the Kickapoo Pioneer, (Pro-Slavery.)

As far as we can judge, however, we think there are few or no objections to the Constitution itself, but we think, *taking it merely as a matter of policy, that it would have been better*, for the present as well as the future triumph of the party, *had the Constitution been submitted to the people for their approval or non-approval, and certainly it would have been more just to have had it so submitted.*

We are constrained to say that we believe that it is an infringement upon a people's rights, and contrary to the spirit and genius of a Republican form of Government, and in direct opposition to the intention of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, to endeavor to force a Constitution (no matter how good that Constitution may be) upon a people against their will. We are satisfied that the attempt to force the one in question has not only injured the prospects of our Party for the present, but that *the injury it has received is of a permanent nature, for we are convinced that many Democrats* who would have supported the Constitution, had that whole document been submitted to the people, *now feel themselves forced to oppose it, as a matter of principle.* Moreover, we do not believe that Congress will receive a Constitution in which the whole people have not had a voice.

Voice of the Kansas Press.

From the Leavenworth Journal.

If the Press of the Territory be an index of public opinion, then we are safe in saying the Lecompton Constitution will meet with but little favor at the hands of the people.

Out of about twenty papers published in the Territory but *one* favors the adoption of the Constitution, and out of four Democratic papers published in Leavenworth County, three, the *Citizen, Pioneer* and *Journal* oppose, while the *Herald*, edited by a member of the late Convention, supports the same.

The Oxford Vote.

From the National Democrat.

We were informed a few days since that the vote that would be polled at Oxford, on the Constitution, on the 21st of December, would be as large if not larger than the number polled at the last election. We understand also, that a couple of daily newspapers will be started there on the opening of navigation. From the notoriety Oxford has received, it would not surprise us if that remarkable place polled some 4,000 or 5,000 votes next time, as before the inhabitants did not all vote.

The Action of the Lecompton Convention.

From the Lecompton National Democrat, Nov. 19.

We have already very fully expressed our opinion upon the character of the propositions submitted by the late Constitutional Convention to the people of this Territory. But the importance of the subject, and the urgency of the occasion, will justify us in entering somewhat more at large upon the investigation of the questions involved in the controversy, which is evidently about to disturb our repose, and to prolong the unhappy difficulties of our position.

The recent Convention represented a minority of the people. The members themselves could not possibly have overlooked this fact; and if they failed to take it into consideration, and to direct their proceedings in accordance with it, they have presented only one additional instance of that blindness which too often seizes upon public bodies, and contributes to the utter overthrow of their authority and the complete nullity of their acts.

It is not to be denied that the Free-State party were guilty of a great wrong, in obstructing the effort to take the census, and in refusing to go into the election of delegates to the Convention. By this omission, they suffered the political authority of the Territory, so far as the Convention was concerned, to pass into the hands of the minority; and *they have no right to complain, if that minority should make use of their legitimate power, in a legitimate way, to secure the ascendancy of their own political views.* It was to be expected that the successful party would make the most of the advantage which success placed in its power. But there was a limit to this advantage, beyond which it was not only impolitic, but even impossible, for the dominant party in the Convention to carry its proceedings with success. *So soon as it attempted to exceed this limit* it surrendered the advantage it had already acquired, *placed itself in the wrong*, and restored to the majority all the legal and moral power of its superior numbers—a power which the latter had previously lost, only through its own original error. It is ever to be lamented that the Convention, for want of moderation and wisdom in the use of its legitimate power, and from an utter failure to perceive the true capabilities of its position, and the exigencies of its very existence, has utterly thrown away its golden opportunity for usefulness, and sacrificed the high and sacred interests which it had in its keeping. How great and beneficent would have been the influence of just and conciliatory counsels! How completely disarmed would have been the opposition, with all their malevolent predictions falsified, and all their excited apprehensions allayed, if the question had been met in a manly spirit, and a decisive and satisfactory proposition had been fairly submitted to the votes of the people! Now, on the contrary, their worst fears are realized, and their predictions of evil are more than verified, because a trick has been resorted to for the purpose of mocking and deceiving them with the appearance of a choice, when in reality they have no substantial question to decide.

The body of gentlemen composing the Convention, seems to have been impressed with the idea that *its sole duty was to sustain the cause of Slavery as a desirable institution for the new State.* But the thought never seems to have occurred, in all their deliberations, that they were doing this for a people, of whom the majority are decidedly opposed to that institution. If they claimed to represent the whole people, because the great body of them failed to go into the election and thereby were presumed to acquiesce in their appointment, they certainly were bound to respect the opinions of their constituents, so far as those were known. And if they really desired to subserve the true interests of slaveholders, in or out of the Territory, the most moderate exercise of judgment would have dictated the policy of submitting a proposition which might have had some chance of being accepted. No well-informed man can believe that the Constitution, in either of the alternative forms adopted by the Convention, will ever receive the sanction of the people of Kansas. It is plain, therefore, that the inevitable result must be a serious injury to the just rights of slaveholders, and an obstacle to the future acknowledgment of those rights by the people of the Territory.

In making these remarks, we must be understood as excepting from the scope of them, certain gentlemen in the Convention who were well known to entertain proper views as to the rights of the people, in the matter of adopting their own Constitution. That they were induced to acquiesce eventually in the result as it was finally shaped, is to be attributed to the influence of circumstances well calculated to excuse the error, if it was an error. They were bound to take this course, as we understand the case, in order to defeat the policy of those who were opposed to all submission whatever.

The Lecompton Minority.

From the Leavenworth Journal.

We are informed that there were twenty-four members of the Convention at Lecompton who earnestly advocated the full submission of the Constitution to the people. Who they were we do not know, or we would give their names that the people might honor such men as they merit. For they would indeed deserve all commendation, and this more so as they were all Southern born and Southern reared, and are presumed to have a little more sympathy with and to understand the true interests and wishes of the South a little better than those who have seldom or never breathed Southern air.

Kansas Affairs.

To the Democratic Party of Kansas Territory.

Kansas determines for herself, on the 21st day of December next, whether she will be a Free State or a Slave State. On the 1st Monday in January following, the people are called upon to hold their first election under the State Constitution, for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and for Representative in Congress.

The several counties are requested to nominate candidates for each branch of the Legislature.

The Democratic Party of Kansas, without regard to Free State or Slave State, are requested to send delegates from the several counties of Kansas to a State Convention, to be holden in Lecompton on the first Monday, the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for all of the above-named offices, to be supported by the Democratic Party at the election to be holden on the first Monday in January, 1858, for State officers, under the Constitution for the State of Kansas.

JOHN D. HENDERSON, Chairman.

Owen P. Stuart,	J. A. Stringfellow,
Bush Elmore,	L. A. Boling,
Hugh M. Moore,	O. T. Tibbs,
L. J. Eastin,	Jos. McDonald,
T. J. B. Cramer.	

The *National Democrat*, published at Lecompton, states that the name of Judge ELLMORE was signed to this call without his knowledge or consent.

How Gov. Reeder Escaped from Kansas.

GEO. W. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, in Kansas, is publishing some remarkable incidents in the history of the Territory. Here is an account of Gov. REEDER'S flight during the excitement between the two hostile parties:

Gov. REEDER being unprotected, and the United States Government, in its Executive and Judiciary Departments arrayed against him, determined to leave the Territory. Finding it unsafe to remain longer with the Investigating Committee, he retired to a friend's house near Lawrence, where he remained but a short time. His enemies not finding him as they expected, with the Committee, immediately sent to Leavenworth and Kansas City, to watch the steamboats. Guards were stationed on the roads and also at the steamboat landings, as far down as Lexington, to search the boats and prevent his escape. He, however, succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and with the friendly assistance of Mr. JENKINS, succeeded in arriving safely at Kansas City. Here he was taken charge of by Col. ELDRIDGE, and secreted in the American Hotel. On the arrival of G. W. BROWN, from Alton, the hotel was surrounded by an infuriated mob, as related in the preceding chapter, threatening forcible search and seizure. This greatly added to the danger of Gov. REEDER. But the courage and address of Col. ELDRIDGE, saved his hotel from search, and the Governor from seizure and probable death.

Steamboats were so vigorously guarded and the search so strictly made that it was considered unsafe to attempt to get on one at Kansas City; and as it was almost equally unsafe to longer remain in his present concealment, a new expedient was resorted to. The Governor shaved off his fine whiskers and moustache, frizzed his hair, dressed himself up in the clothes of an Irish laborer, and with his coarse shoes and stockings, his pantaloons too short at top and bottom, his coarse shirt and jacket, a pipe in his mouth, and an axe on his shoulder, and bundle in his hand, he was seen sauntering around during the evening apparently unobserved and unobserving. As soon as it had become sufficiently dark, and the crowd had retired from the landing, Mr. EDWARD ELDRIDGE, brother of the Colonel, and his wife, came in a skiff to the landing, and Gov. REEDER stepped in. They rowed during the night twenty-eight miles to Liberty, when they landed. Here they remained till a steamboat came along bound down the river, when the Governor went on board, took a deck passage with the laborers and boat hands, and in due time landed safely at St. Charles, from which he made his passage across the country to Illinois.

An Abolition and Disunion View of Mr. Douglas' Position.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE VARIANCE OF PILATE AND HEROD.—Of all the comical concatenations of late times, perhaps the oddest is that combination of circumstances which has elevated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to the rank of the Defender of Free Kansas. The Republican newspapers, in their extremity, may well catch at anything that has the look of a life-preserver; but we never had expected to see them laying hold of such a straw as honest Mr. DOUGLAS. It shows indeed the desperation of the case, when such a loop is seized with eagerness to hang a hope upon. And yet this seems to be all that there is to look to. The Free-State men, by going into the election under the Border Ruffian auspices, have blocked the way to a forcible resistance of the Lecompton Constitution—even if there were ever any real desire or purpose to offer such—and nothing short of a dangerous insurrection would suffice to stay the triumphant possession of their Territory by Slavery. And the itch of the Yankee nation for voting will unquestionably, we think, impel them to the further absurdity of voting on the delusive question submitted to them by their conquerors, for the purpose of making them rivet the chain which is to bind them to the slaves with their own hands, whether they vote for it or against it. So that there is no chance for Kansas being permitted to decide for herself whether she will hold slaves or not, except in the quarrelling of the chiefs of the banditti that have brought her to her present distress by their agreement. It is said that when rogues differ, honest men come by their own again. But it is not often the case, and we fear that it will not be so this time.

We now hear by every telegraphic dispatch from Washington that Mr. DOUGLAS intends to stand by Gov. WALKER and to resist the imposition of the Slave Constitution upon Kansas unless she has a fair vote upon it. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the other hand, intends to maintain the supremacy of the Lecompton Constitution, as fully expressing the sovereign pleasure of the Power whose creature he is. It hardly seems as if it were possible that the battle between these two belligerents could ever be actually fought out. But there is a reasonable possibility of it. The natural enmity between the *ins* and the *outs* must break out in some shape or other. It is high time for the campaign for the next Presidency to begin, and both Mr. DOUGLAS and Gov. WALKER mean to lose no time in putting themselves into the best position for bringing it to a prosperous conclusion, each for himself. *As a basis of his operations Mr. Douglas must have Illinois.* And the perils of the last stricken field may well warn him that he must have at least the show of a Northern status, whether he have it or not. The Kansas dispute, end as it may, is pretty sure to break the Democratic Party in pieces, like a potter's vessel, and then the new combinations which must follow will afford a chance to the man who has the eye to discern and the skill to control them—to arrange them to his own purposes. So there may be more sincerity in the protestations of Mr. DOUGLAS than we might be inclined to attribute to them if uttered under any other circumstances.

Governor WALKER, undoubtedly, went to Kansas with the fixed purpose of making it a Slave State if it could be done without the destruction of the Democratic Party. This he found, by hard experience, to be impossible, and he fell back on the preservation of the integrity of the party. The slaveholders, who know no party, by whatever name they may choose to call themselves, but their own, cared nothing for the salvation of the Democracy, so they could secure the supremacy of the Slaveocracy. *Mr. Buchanan stands by the Slaveholders, Mr. Douglas and Governor Walker by the Democratic Party, and the question is which will be able to outwit or outgeneral the other.* According to all precedents, Slavery ought to coax or bully all opposition out of the field, and the chances are that they will do so now. We think that the hopes of Kansas which are built upon the prospect of this quarrel have rather a sandy foundation. But still, something may grow out of it. The great number of votes obtained for Colonel FREMONT, though it was at the cost of eliminating from their creed all but the most infinitesimal shadow of Anti-Slavery, was enough to show that there is a strength at the North which Northern aspirants must seek to conciliate. The cheapest form of conciliation is that of a zeal to permit Kansas to have slaves if she wants them, but to be rid of them, as she has rid herself of the free blacks, if she do not. If Mr. DOUGLAS will take our advice (and there are few persons whose advice is of more value than ours on such a matter) he will stand his hand and insist on the game being played out according to the rules he imposed when he invented it—little as he meant they should ever have such an application. Would it not be an edifying sight to behold the Fremont men of '56 converted into rampant Douglas men in '60? *And yet it is by no means impossible that the may be at the head of the next Northern party which will be constructed out of the wreck of the present Democratic Party.* If Mr. DOUGLAS had only sense enough to be honest, we are confident of his making a good run.

Anti-Slavery View of Mr. Douglas' Position.

From the National Era.

The position of Mr. DOUGLAS is a subject of various speculation. The Republicans may be assured of one fact—*he will not act with them*, or *separate himself from his party*; but in his party, his ambition is always to be a leader. If he do not sustain the course of Mr. BUCHANAN in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, he will endeavor to manage his opposition as, while saving his interests with the Northern Democracy, he shall lose nothing with the Southern. His relations to the former constrain him to oppose the action of the Calhoun Convention, but there are many questions of equal, if not greater interest to the Southern men, on which his cooperation with them may be all-important.

It may be desirable to organize as a State New-Mexico, which has elected a delegate on the Slavery issue, and which is believed by the Slave Power to be controlled by its supporters. It is desirable to organize two or three more territories in the slaveholding section, as the germ of future States, Arizona and the Indian Territory among them. Now, suppose Mr. DOUGLAS should embrace all these subjects in his programme, would the South take deadly offence at an act enabling the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution?

Power of the People of a State over their Constitution.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

The "freedom-shriekers" are again trying to create a breeze about Kansas. They evidently don't want the question settled, as it is now their principal stock in trade. The demagogues in Kansas who pretend so much love for a free Constitution, threaten to not vote upon the Constitution which is to be submitted to them. Could anything show in a more forcible light their treachery and shameless hypocrisy? *If they don't like the Constitution, why, in the name of Africa and lemons, don't they vote it down?* A paper before us works itself up to a great pitch of excitement because a section of the proposed instrument says that no alteration shall take place in it until 1864. This is the veriest moonshine. *There is no power in Venice or the United States to prevent the people of a State from altering their Constitution as they shall see proper, either in the mode pointed out by the existing organic law, or in opposition to that mode.* Admit, if the reader pleases, that the latter course is revolutionary. There is no power in this country that can call a State to account for such conduct. The people of Louisiana are to-day living under a Constitution formed in a manner directly contrary to the mandatory language of the former Constitution. That instrument declared that amendments should be proposed by the Legislature, and submitted to the people at the next regular election, and, if then duly ratified, they should be declared parts of the fundamental law of the State. The people, however, were dissatisfied with this in consequence of the length of time which would necessarily elapse before the Constitution could be altered according to the prescribed mode. They therefore chose delegates to a Constitutional Convention which met in this city; and, *in total disregard of the then existing organic law, framed a new one*, which was unanimously ratified by an overwhelming majority, and is now the Constitution of the State.

The Public Printing—The Charge of Corruption.

From the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

I sent you a special dispatch to-day communicating the fact of the happy solution of the Printing imbroglio, by an arrangement between RAPIER and STEADMAN as equal copartners in the interest of the business, which will be conducted under the firm name of the copartnership. The arrangement had been submitted in the most frank and honorable manner to mutual friends of the two candidates, and has been consummated to the great satisfaction of the friends of each in the Democratic Party. A very creditable feature in the arrangement is the *prospective establishment by the copartners of a newspaper*, of an improved standard, at the Capital, that will reflect the Democratic sentiment of the country. This is an evident improvement on the old beneficiary system, in which the public printing seems to have been regarded as a mere private emolument, without any attendant obligations to the party at large. The establishment of a press of a high Democratic standard, as Messrs. RAPIER and STEADMAN propose, *that will not be a mere Executive organ*, but that will reflect the sentiment of the party at large, the printing patronage, in fact, being theirs, and not of the Executive branch of the Government, denotes decidedly a change for the better, implying as it does a due acknowledgment to the party, and conveying a public benefit not lightly to be estimated, in furnishing to the country a readable Washington paper. It is understood that the paper will be established some time between this and the 1st of January.

The charges made in the columns of the *Globe* against Mr. CULLOM, former Clerk of the House, of having rendered a fraudulent account against the United States for sums alleged to have been expended for books under the resolution of the House of July 7, 1856, will be made the subject of a severe investigation, from their gravity and the implications they make, concerning as they do, the dignity and character of Congress. It is alleged that members gave receipts for sets of books, and recived money in lieu of the books, which in those instances never reached the public library, where they were required to be deposited by a clause in the deficiency bill. It appears from the documents published that receipts obtained in this manner were produced by Mr. CULLOM at the Treasury from twenty-one members of Congress, amounting to $[illegible], which sum was paid (and afterwards $[illegible] for three sets of books for which he produced no receipts whatever); and Mr. RIVES, the editor of the *Globe*, adds to this that he has reason to believe that the receipts of a majority of the twenty-one members were actually given for *catalogues* and not *for books*.

A WARNING TO THOSE WHO TRAVEL UNDER FALSE NAMES.—The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"A case has occurred here in the Supreme Court which may serve as a caution to gentlemen who, as it sometimes happens, travel with ladies, and pass them off as their legitimate wives. A Mr. X recently arrived here with a fair lady, and inscribed her name on sundry hotel books as if she were his wife. Suddenly, however, the lady was arrested under charge of bearing a false name—an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment under the penal law. The lady pleaded in defence that she had taken her companion's name at his express desire, under his authority and without evil intent. The Court, however, declared that this plea could not hold good, as the law was not enacted for this or that person's convenience, or protection of individual reputations, but for the maintenance of public security and as a safeguard against crime. The result was, that the Court condemned the fair transgressor to the minimum legal penalties."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WM. HENDERSON, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was admitted a member of the bar of this Court.

No. 4.—ALLEN et al. vs. DUNCAN, Executor, in Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—This cause was argued by Messrs. Marvin for the plaintiffs in error, and Bruce for the defendant in error.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. Judge Sutherland.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, GRANT-HUNTINGTON AGAINST THE COMMON COUNCIL—ARGUMENT ON THE INJUNCTION.

Orders Taxing the Corporation Counsel of New-York.—It will be remembered that some time since a grant was proposed in the Common Council to be made, giving to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum half a block of land adjoining the present Asylum in Fifth-street, at the nominal rent of $1 per year. A few days ago we published a report of a suit in which a tax-payer, had obtained an order to show cause why the Mayor &c. should not be restrained by injunction from conveying the property in question, and the Asylum from receiving it. Yesterday morning the matter came up pursuant to agreement.

Mr. Joseph Blunt appeared for the plaintiff, Messrs. O'Conor, Brady and Glover for the Asylum, and Mr. Blunt and Corporation Counsel for the City.

Mr. Glover first read the affidavit of Dinos Carolan, a trustee of the Asylum, which set forth in substance that from the year 1842 to 1856 he had been Treasurer of the Asylum; that for nearly forty years the Trustees of the Asylum have maintained an Asylum and Grammar School on the corner of Mott and Prince streets; that for the last six years they have maintained a separate Asylum for orphan boys, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and fronting on Fifth avenue, on which premises they have erected a large brick building, at the expense of $50,000; that these institutions are supported principally by voluntary contributions, together with some assistance from the State; that the orphans thus maintained would have been thrown upon the public treasury, and taxes thereby increased; that in 1845 a lease of the premises on Fourth-avenue was made to the Asylum during the pleasure of the Common Council, but in consequence of such uncertain tenure no buildings or improvements could safely be erected thereon, and yet more room and greater accommodation were needed for the benefit of the orphan children; that the corporation making the grant were not induced by corrupt motives, as alleged in the complaint, and that deponent did not offer, or agree directly or indirectly, money to say for sale any money in respect to the application.

Mr. Blunt then read the affidavit setting forth the expense which the proposed gift would confer on the City. On this ground, as well as on the illegality of the proceeding, he claimed that the injunction should be granted.

Mr. Busteed said he would like to know who Mr. Terry was, and how much his interest paid. Such complaints unfortunately were too common at the present time in our Courts. No injunction should be issued against the Corporation Counsel. The lease was not void, for the Corporation had authority to lease all lands in its own hands at its own pleasure. This power had often been exercised for charitable and other purposes.

Mr. O'Conor followed, claiming the right of the City to grant its own lands in such manner as they deemed best.

His Honor stated that it had been contended that the lease in question was void. If so, the plaintiff was not damaged, and there would be no necessity for the injunction.

Mr. Blunt said that the Corporation Counsel contended that the lease was a valid one. The suitor had a right to know whether the Legislature could pass an act restricting such transfer of the property, or that the City, of itself, could not, for leases could hereafter be given for more than ten years, as might be seen by the act of the Legislature on the subject. If such grants could be made at a nominal rent perpetually, annuities and sums of money could be by same means be granted out of the treasury, which would increase the already heavy burden upon the tax-payers. The Court would carefully consider a question of such importance to this. If the restraining act was unconstitutional the people of New-York would respond to the call of the opposition so as to prevent that minority being deprived of their property by such a grant as this was.

His Honor said the question was clear that the restraining act of the Legislature, as argued by Mr. Blunt, was valid. The grant of the Corporation for a nominal consideration was void, the lease was void, and convey no title to the premises. The uncertainty as tax-payer could be dismissed. The motion for an injunction, therefore, he should deny with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Sutherland.

PRACTICE EXAMINATION IN OPEN COURT—NEW ANSWERS.

The Accessory Transit Co. vs. Vanderbilt.—Motion for an order for the examination of a witness *de bene esse*. It was opposed on the ground that the witness—Mr. Easton—was not about to leave the State, nor was he so ill as to occasion apprehension for his life.

Bosworth, J.—When at the instance of one party an order is made under 2 R. S., 502, sec. 3, requiring such adverse party to appear and attend the *de bene esse* examination of a witness, such adverse party may show by proof that the witness is not about to depart from the State, or that he is not sick or infirm, so as to afford reasonable ground for apprehension that he will not be able to attend the trial of the suit in which it is proposed to examine him, and then the application or order will be dismissed. That has been shown in this case. The application to examine Mr. Easton now is dismissed, but may be renewed whenever facts are shown to exist giving right the to have him examined.

MARINE COURT—Dec. 11.

Before Judge Thompson.

NEW-YORK STEAMER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford vs. *James Cochrane.*—The plaintiff, a widow woman, sued the defendant James Cochrane for slanderous words used by him, to the effect that she was an improper woman, and, as such, was living upon the bounty of a certain man. The Judge decided for the plaintiff, and gave $500 damages.

Trial of James Shepherd for Arson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman and Aldermen Gunther.

The trial of James Shepherd was continued yesterday. The court room was crowded, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Peter Geyer was the first witness. He deposed that he saw the fire on the night in question. He saw Shepherd coming out of the front door. He cried out "The Dutch have burnt my wife!" He had pantaloons and a shirt on. He was dancing round the street, as if excited. Witness went upstairs in the burning building, by the front door. The fire was dropping from the roof to the floor of the upper story. Witness looked in the room and shouted. No one gave no reply made. There was something like a bed lying on the floor in the northeast corner of the room. Witness went down stairs, and broke in the window in the rear on the second story. There was nothing there but a bureau. Witness then went round and broke open the front window of the second story. There was nothing there but the bundle or bed before alluded to. Geyer was coming out of the house with his bed. Shepherd was still dancing about, and crying "The Dutch have burnt my wife; let me go." Witness said to those who were holding Shepherd, "Let the fool go, he doesn't want to go into the fire." The police then came and took him. Witness had known Shepherd and his wife for about a year. He had heard them quarrel. Shepherd had told witness he was building a house at Harlem, and that he was going to move there.

The cross-examination of this witness was immaterial.

Catherine Howey was next examined: She said she was a cousin of Mrs. Shepherd, and last saw her the Thursday before she was burned; Mrs. Shepherd bought the lease of the place, and she and her husband lived there two years; they did not seem to be happy together; witness was in one day when they quarrelled; she attempted to interfere, but Mrs. Shepherd prevented her; Mrs. Shepherd was a strong, active woman, and appeared to be healthy when witness last saw her; she was temperate in her habits; witness thought that Shepherd did not speak pleasantly to her.

On cross-examination, the witness said she had had difficulty with Shepherd because he was not kind to her cousin. Shepherd and his wife attended prayer meetings at witness' house.

John McGuire, a watchmaker at Harlem, deposed—That the prisoner left a watch with him after the fire in the name of Robinson.

Nelson Palmer, pastor of the Baptist Church at Harlem, deposed—That Shepherd, alluding to the fire, said that he escaped by jumping from the second story window, and urged his wife to do the same, but that she would not do so; Shepherd borrowed a trunk from witness the very day before the fire, which he brought back filled with various articles, and left it in his (witness') care.

Lucy Keeshan testified—That on the day of the fire she was in Rev. Mr. Palmer's house, and saw Mrs. Palmer take from the trunk, left by Shepherd, a quantity of wearing apparel, including women's and children's clothes.

William Leuzenbee was examined—Beyond proving the unhappy relations which existed between Shepherd and his wife, his evidence was not material.

Robert Dickey deposed—That on one occasion he was in Shepherd's house, when Shepherd showed him an insurance policy, and said he meant to burn down the house and burn his wife at the same time; he laughed when he said so; he was not in liquor.

Magdalena Tieck was the next witness. She saw the fire; from her window she could look into Shepherd's room. She saw something like a bundle burning in the room; she waked the neighbors, and the roof burst into a blaze; last year, one night, she heard Mrs. Shepherd crying "Fire, watch;" the fire, on June 9, was in the middle of Shepherd's room; when she first saw it, it was not higher than a table.

On cross-examination this witness said that, on the night when Mrs. Shepherd cried "Watch, fire," Shepherd followed her into the yard with a stick, and said to her "I'll strike you till you're down."

Thomas L. Chester, Secretary of the Commonwealth

The State of Cuba in Other Times.

From the London Illustrated News.

THE STATE OF CUBA IN CUBA IS PRESENT IS [illegible] Spanish half-civilized, half-barbarous [illegible] French, American, English, Portuguese and [illegible] For some months past we have been on the point of commencing operations at [illegible] further north, but [illegible] the Spanish and the Mexican [illegible] to win some junk which looks like a [illegible] of some valiant Mexican which tried to break the blockade. Lord ELGIN is in Canadian [illegible] without a commission; General ASHBURNHAM is a commander without an army. It cannot be wondered that the representatives of the other Powers should be getting impatient and indignant. Indeed, there is plenty of food for sarcasm in the position of our Minister—a large field for the exercise of any foreign State which may aspire to take the lead, which we seem incapable of keeping. This condition of things is the not unnatural result of such an expedition of all nations as the Chinese affair has taken, and shows how much the interests of the country may suffer from the unscrupulous efforts of faction, which force the Government to take a lower tone with foreign Powers, and admit them to cooperation in what should be purely national enterprise. If England should not wage a little war she should as certainly not wage a mock-such war. When the country hampered itself by matching the countenance of other States in a contest with a Chinese Government it committed an act which we sincerely trust will never be repeated.

The Russians, who contemplate a great extension of their empire at the expense of China, and are laboring at the establishment of a naval and commercial power on the Pacific, have not been idle. We certainly do not see with much alarm these efforts of a State which has lately failed so signally in Europe. The Amoor is divided from the still east of Russian power by thousands of miles of wilderness, and the settlements on the Pacific must, in case of a war, easily fall into the hands of an enemy. In fact, they were only saved to the Czar by the peaceable protocol of 1856. Nor are they likely to have any immediate effect on China. The real, populous, rich and busy China is in the south, accessible to our transport ships and gunboats, and more immediately brought into close relation with the events which govern India than with the possessions of the Siberian wilds. But still it may be remembered that the Russians is worthy of notice, that Mexicans and Chinese may well have the feeling that their respective empires are inevitable and eternal rivals. England and Russia are the two nations of the Old World which have the greatest vitality, and they represent principles which appear to be antagonistic. Our quarrels or friendships with other nations may be merely transitory. Questions of some local character, some interest of the moment, may bring us into collision with an aggressive Asiatic Power, and they must always be antagonistic. Other nations we care little about; they may come and go, and we do not trouble ourselves about them. But Russia is quite another kind of opponent, and, though we have had the better of her of late years both in Europe and Asia, no one who watches her will believe that her resources are exhausted or her spirit tamed.

Count PUTIATIN left St. Petersburg about the [illegible] and arrived at the Amoor overland in 70 days. He steamed down to the mouth of the Pei-ho and sent a messenger to the Gulf of Pechili. The English Admiral has no force, and the embassy is of an exceptionally pacific character. However, we do not know what influence may be brought to bear inland, we have to the north of the Russian territory in the Sea of Japan, and be a bird to other nationalities. The evident object of the Russians is to place an Embassy at Pekin, which may give them a great advantage over the other nations. It is probable, however, that they will be foiled by the obstinacy of the Imperial Court. In fact, China knows little about the Czar much less than the English Government, since the latter operates on the large towns, the coast and the mouths of the great rivers, while the Russians are divided from the seats of wealth and power by the whole breadth of Tartary. But it is not only the Russians who have endeavored to fraternize with us. The Americans are said to have endeavored to commence negotiations with Yeh. This scheme was however, patted and stamped the blockade instituted by Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR. Our American friends must therefore proceed regularly by means of Mr. REED and the constituted authorities of the Celestial Empire. Yeh and his junnos are for the present debarred from communication with the outside world.

Yet we cannot expect this state of things to continue. Not only the Russians, but the Americans, the French, and the whole race of small European Powers will have a right to ask us *what we intend to do*. Is the blockade of Canton to last *forever*? Does Lord ELGIN intend to proceed by war or negotiation? It is pretty evident that an appeal to the Emperor will effect nothing. At all the northern ports the Chinese are very glad to see Englishmen, will sell us all the tea and silk we want, allow travelers to go as far as they like into the interior, and will ship themselves in thousands to the Australian colonies. But they will not fight or negotiate. What, then, are we to do with these stolid Orientals? It would be an absurdity and a cruelty to injure them for the excesses of the Canton mob; while a demand for an Embassy at Pekin would probably be answered after the lapse of a year by a provokingly well-written refusal. The conclusion to which every one must come is that the Canton affair should be settled by itself. *Why should we not take Canton, reoccupy Chusan, and then commence negotiation?* Of course, the answer is that there are no men, and it is a valid one for the moment. But we must certainly call attention to the fact that the Chinese question requires a speedy settlement. If by any means troops can be spared they will be well employed in bringing matters to an issue. A very few would probably be sufficient for the first operations, and when India is fairly settled more might follow. Anything is better than the inactivity which now seems to prevail.

The English Heroes in India—Who are the Governing Classes in England.

From the London Times.

The honors of our Indian heroes are before us—a G. C. B. to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B.'s to HAVELOCK and WILSON. If these are installments we have nothing more to say. We are neither fidgety nor impatient, we can wait for justice. We can wait a proper, a reasonable time. The Indian affair is not yet over. But it should be understood that we *are* waiting, that the British public watches with a generous and keen jealousy the rewards of its faithful Indian servants, that it claims justice for them, and will be content with nothing less. Meantime we can only remark that the man who has—so far as one man can be singled out for such praise—saved India, has got just the reward of the General who did *not* take the Redan; that HAVELOCK and WILSON have got for the relief of Lucknow, and the capture of Delhi, just what Lord LUCAN and Lord CARDIGAN and Sir RICHARD AIREY got for doing—we all know what—in the Crimea; and that VAN COURTLANDT and CHAMBERLAIN are C. B.'s—an honor distributed in the late war by the dozen.

The country has formed its estimate of the services of these men, and is not likely to recede from it. The country is proud of these men. Those especially who constitute the basis and source of political power, who dictate the policy and govern the Government of England—the middle classes—are proud of these men. They see in these men not only useful instruments, convenient tools, agents for particular services which are wanted, laborers who must be paid their wages, but men who are an honor, a boast, and a pride to the nation. They see a character in them which demands honor as its natural reward, and which can bear the weight of honor, carry off any quantity of it, and wear the crown nobly. It may suit poets and romancers to represent the aristocracy of a country as the natural privileged recipient of honor, to describe a nation as wholly depending upon its aristocracy for all the great and brilliant feats which are required for maintaining its supremacy or rank in the family of nations. This is the language of old romance. The "nobles" do everything there; they are the only true warriors and statesmen—they are the only men who take castles and cities, and storm forts and win battles; they are the only men who have heads, or wills, or aspirations, or energies, or anything of which the human race is proud: they are the patterns of the genus man, the show specimens of the race, the samples of what our nature was designed to reach; they fulfill the ordained type of humanity, exhibit all its great traits, and do all the great acts—everything that is difficult, grand and lofty. No presumptuous plebeian is allowed this privilege—high action is not meant for such as he; he must stand by as spectator, and see the "nobles" act, and execute

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Anecdotes of General Warren.

At a recent meeting of the Historical Society in Boston, a communication from General WILLIAM H. SUMNER, relative to WARREN, during the campaign which ended in WARREN's death on Bunker Hill, was read by Mr. SAMUEL BUSHMAN. The following letter occurs in the course of the paper, written to General SUMNER with a view to corroborate a statement made July 4, 1825, at a festival celebrating of the veterans who had taken part in the Bunker Hill celebration of that year, to the effect that WARREN's last words were: "I am a dead man; fight on, my brave fellows, for the salvation of your country," and which was doubted by Professor WATERHOUSE, of Harvard:

TEWKSBURY, Aug 3, 1825.

SIR: I have read the piece in the *Patriot* in which it is doubted whether the toast you gave on the 4th of July, in the words of WARREN, are correct. They are strictly true, and stated exactly as I told you on the morning of the Anniversary. I knew Dr. WARREN before that day, and seen him among the troops at Cambridge, and am certain of the fact. His words made a lasting impression on my mind, and I have repeated them a thousand times. I was a private in Captain WALKER's company, in BRIGG's regiment, and was on the ground all the night before building up the works. After the old engineer had fixed his stake, ELLAKIN WALKER, JONATHAN BEARD, and myself, (who are now both living, I believe—Mr. BEARD was at the celebration with me) thought he had not got them quite straight, and we moved one of them to square it up.

The day of the battle I was near the redoubt. We did all we could, but were obliged to give up at last. The last time the British came up we were moving off all in a hurry into the rear of the redoubt, to stop them as they came up, and there it was I saw General WARREN. His clothing was bloody when he cried out to us, "*I am a dead man; fight on, my brave fellows, for the salvation of your country.*" We had not time to do much, but got off as soon as we could. I never saw WARREN after that. The British fired upon us both small and large guns as the retreat, and more of us got off than could reasonably have been expected.

I knew Gen. PUTNAM and Col. PRESCOTT well. I saw PUTNAM riding around very active; I saw him ten times at least, I should think. PUTNAM went off with DAVID BALLIST and a number of others, and they took tools with them, to entrench on Bunker Hill; but a number of them came back again. I was close by Asa POLLARD when he was killed. The ball struck the ground and bounced along before it struck him. Mr. BENJAMIN BALDWIN rolled him up in a blanket, and they carried him off and buried him. I do not remember anything more of any great importance. I saw a good deal and remembered a great deal, but it is not worth writing that I know of. It appears to me the blood was running down his (WARREN's) arm or side when he spoke the words, but we were all in such a hurry I won't be certain about that. I shall send an order for my money under the resolve. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AMOS FOSTER.

Gen. WM. H. SUMNER.

The Sunken Ships at Sebastopol.

From the Boston Traveller, 10th.

No ships-of-war have yet been raised, but the Boston Submarine Company have been at work upon an eighty-four gun ship. This ship has become deeply imbedded in the mud, the Russians before scuttling her having placed heavy granite blocks upon her decks to prevent injury to the vessel from the shot of the enemy.

All this granite has been recovered, together with a large amount of other material, sufficient to leave a surplus after paying expenses, the share of the Gowen Company and of the Russians. In regard to the ship, the Gwinn pump was used and actually drew up water from the hold of the vessel, at a distance of forty-six feet from the surface at the rate of seventy thousand gallons a minute, without starting the vessel. The commander of the expedition is confident, however, that with the use of pontoons or bags of India-rubber filled with air, introduced into the hold, they shall be more successful.

The Gowen Company, it is also stated, have been quite successful in raising material, of which there are millions in amount upon the bottom, and neither party have, so far as known, the slightest intention of abandoning the undertaking.

Up to the 4th of November the weather had been extremely pleasant, and on that day they were sitting at open windows eating blackberries.

The Russian Government, it is stated, still look with favor upon their famous city, and are energetically at work to restore to it something of its former strength and efficiency. Next Spring the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and others of the Imperial family, will visit the place, to superintend the operations of rebuilding, &c.

One of the vessels of the Boston Submarine Company was at Constantinople taking in coal and provisions with which to return to Sebastopol. This does not look like an abandonment of the expedition.

MLLE. RACHEL'S HEALTH.—The *Memorial Bordelais* publishes the following letter from Mlle. SARAH FELIX to her brother, RAPHAEL FELIX, dated Cannes, Oct. 29:

MY DEAR BROTHER: RACHEL is much better. Providence led me to listen to the counsels of a strange lady, who wrote to me that her daughter had been saved by Dr. BARCOSSINE, after being given up by five other physicians. Our doctor had but the day before expressed the opinion that RACHEL's case was hopeless. We sent for Dr. BARCOSSINE, who forthwith commenced his painful treatment, which consists in expelling the inflammation. For the last three days she has slept well—a rare occurrence in the last two years. The doctor assures us she will be able to resume her vocation. The days of miracles are not yet past. I kiss thee, thy sister,

SARAH.

Miscellaneous Items.

The house of one Brooking, at Gardiner, Me., was burned on Saturday night, and in the cellar, after the fire, were found $3,000 in gold and silver, fused by the heat. The old man has been in the habit of hiding his money in stone heaps and walls on the farm where he lives, and a long stocking full of silver coin was found in a stone heap, by his brother, a short time ago. At the time of the fire he had $600 in bills, and the silver and gold found in the cellar, stowed away under the chamber floor, next to the listening. It was a night to behold (says a correspondent) to see the old miser frantically calling upon the bystanders to shoot him.

In a Missouri town a lad aged ten years, named John Conrad Heidenreich, was murdered by a lad of about the same age named Theodore Danjars. The former was returning to the house of his father, with a piece of wood and a basket of chips, and was within a few rods of his home when the last named lad claimed the wood and demanded it. It was refused, and the little claimant attempted to take it by force. The other resisted, and was thrown down. His assailant proving more powerful, planted a knee firmly upon his throat, and holding him helpless, choked him.

The citizens of Lewes, Del., are moving in favor of an appropriation for building a pier at Cape Henlopen. During every easterly storm vessels from all the seaboard States of the Union, seek shelter under the breakwater, and are forced to obtain provisions and other needed articles at an enormous expense on account of the difficulty of transportation from the shore to the harbor.

Several meetings have been lately held by the planters of Washington County, Georgia, to consider and discuss the project of shipping cotton direct to Liverpool. At the last meeting it was proposed that a practical experiment be made by the planters. The proposition being favorably received, 102 bales of cotton were immediately subscribed.

The Fall River *Star* reports that the rolling mill of the Fall River Iron Works Company recommenced operations on Tuesday, and it is understood will run permanently. It is quite probable that all or nearly all the factories in the place will be in operation in January.

A man named Orrin C. Whitney, of Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., who has followed the business of boating for several years, has been detected in the use of forged clearances, by means of which he has eluded the payment of tolls, and defrauded the State, it is supposed, to the extent of some $3,000.

Maine papers state that on Wednesday night last, as Mr. Mitchell was driving a mail wagon on the back Calais route, from Beddington to the next stopping-place, twenty miles from Bangor, being without passengers, his team was beset by a pack of wolves, which were beaten off with difficulty.

The various Committees of the Texas Legislature are hard at work. That on internal improvements has reported favorably on the bill to aid the Corpus Christi Ship Channel Company; that on Currency, to prohibit the circulation of "worthless foreign bank paper."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* notices the arrival of a company of nine burglars, all of one town, three of them brothers, half of them boys in age, though men in crime, on their way, in irons, to the State Prison.

Boston is to have a regularly organized chess club. A circle of amateurs who have been in the habit of meeting for some time past, propose to establish it at once.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Carefully reported for New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF YESTERDAY—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 26,957 bushels Wheat, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions, 248 bbls. Whisky, and 90 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after at drooping prices. Pearls $5@5 12½; Pots $5 37½@$5 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. prime American Yellow were sold at 28½c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 400 pkgs. Java

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Totals [illegible]

Sales.

A merchant of Cincinnati, named Johnson, [illegible] between Cincinnati and Covington on the 7th inst. [illegible] was accident of his misfortunes. Reduced to the most limited circumstances, with a large family looking to him for support, he still toiled on. Erecting a store upon the scene of his former property, he [illegible] was [illegible] and gave more of his attention to it than could have been expected from one having so little hope of [illegible] success in the future. Notwithstanding all that he had done, given up everything, ruined himself in his business and property, he was still heartlessly pursued by the aforesaid creditors. At one time they levied upon a few old casks, used by him in his humble calling, and upon all occasions allowed no opportunity to escape by which they could render his situation more wretched.

A man named WILLIAM THOMPSON died in Philadelphia, on the 5th, from the effects of laudanum. The deceased was a milkman, and for some time past gave evidence of a melancholy state of mind. His wife stated that on many occasions latterly he seemed to think that the world was down on him; everything went wrong; he struggled hard to make an honest living, and met with reverses; his friends seemed to have forsaken him, and while in this gloomy state he killed his horse died suddenly, and this seemed completely to unnerve him, and he gave up to despair.

On the 26th ult., Miss OLIVE TAYLOR, a young lady, residing at New-Albany, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging herself in her room. Her parents had left her to take care of her younger brothers and sisters, while they attended church, and shortly after their departure, she gave the children permission to to visit a neighboring family. When her parents returned, search was made for her, and she was found in her room, dead, having used a leather strap by tying it to the bed post. Miss TAYLOR was twenty-two years of age.

On the 9th inst., a prisoner in the Essex County (N. J.) jail, named ROBERT S. CONRY, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, severing the blood vessels on the left side of the neck in such a manner that death ensued from hemorrhage in about five minutes afterwards.

John Houton, a farmer in Morgan County, Mo., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a rifle, on Monday of last week. He was found lying across the gun with the ramrod in his hand, with which it is supposed he fired his gun.

Miscellaneous Items.

The house of one Brooking, at Gardiner, Me., was burned on Saturday night, and in the cellar, after the fire, were found $3,000 in gold and silver, fused by the heat. The old man has been in the habit of hiding his money in stone heaps and walls on the farm where he lives, and a long stocking full of silver coin was found in a stone heap, by his brother, a short time ago. At the time of the fire he had $600 in bills, and the silver and gold found in the cellar, stowed away under the chamber floor, next to the listening. It was a night to behold (says a correspondent) to see the old miser frantically calling upon the bystanders to shoot him.

In a Missouri town a lad aged ten years, named John Conrad Heidenreich, was murdered by a lad of about the same age named Theodore Danjars. The former was returning to the house of his father, with a piece of wood and a basket of chips, and was within a few rods of his home when the last named lad claimed the wood and demanded it. It was refused, and the little claimant attempted to take it by force. The other resisted, and was thrown down. His assailant proving more powerful, planted a knee firmly upon his throat, and holding him helpless, choked him.

The citizens of Lewes, Del., are moving in favor of an appropriation for building a pier at Cape Henlopen. During every easterly storm vessels from all the seaboard States of the Union, seek shelter under the breakwater, and are forced to obtain provisions and other needed articles at an enormous expense on account of the difficulty of transportation from the shore to the harbor.

Several meetings have been lately held by the planters of Washington County, Georgia, to consider and discuss the project of shipping cotton direct to Liverpool. At the last meeting it was proposed that a practical experiment be made by the planters. The proposition being favorably received, 102 bales of cotton were immediately subscribed.

The Fall River *Star* reports that the rolling mill of the Fall River Iron Works Company recommenced operations on Tuesday, and it is understood will run permanently. It is quite probable that all or nearly all the factories in the place will be in operation in January.

A man named Orrin C. Whitney, of Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., who has followed the business of boating for several years, has been detected in the use of forged clearances, by means of which he has eluded the payment of tolls, and defrauded the State, it is supposed, to the extent of some $3,000.

Maine papers state that on Wednesday night last, as Mr. Mitchell was driving a mail wagon on the back Calais route, from Beddington to the next stopping-place, twenty miles from Bangor, being without passengers, his team was beset by a pack of wolves, which were beaten off with difficulty.

The various Committees of the Texas Legislature are hard at work. That on Internal Improvements has reported favorably on the bill to aid the Corpus Christi Ship Channel Company; that on Currency, to prohibit the circulation of "worthless foreign bank paper."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* notices the arrival of a company of nine burglars, all of one town, three of them brothers, half of them boys in age, though men in crime, on their way, in irons, to the State Prison.

Boston is to have a regularly organized chess club. A circle of amateurs who have been in the habit of meeting for some time past, propose to establish it at once.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Carefully reported for New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF YESTERDAY—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 26,957 bushels Wheat, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions, 248 bbls. Whisky, and 90 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after at drooping prices. Pearls $5@5 12½; Pots $5 37½@$5 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. prime American Yellow were sold at 28½c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 400 pkgs. Java

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible]

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible]

[illegible] invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

[illegible] to repeat our standing notice that, [illegible], will anonymous communications receive any attention.

[illegible], of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver [illegible] our Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The [illegible] Banks of the City of New-York unanimously resolved last night to resume payments in specie on all their obligations this day. The determination was not generally known in advance, but the price of Gold being only one-quarter [illegible] of one per cent. premium, the full restoration of the Specie standard will make little alteration in the exchange. American Coin is brought down to par. The discount on the country circulation of this State and New-England will be the same as before, and private information having been received from Boston that the Banks in that city are prepared to follow the movement here, all the Banks (except those of Rhode Island) in New-England, and all in the State of New-York, will [illegible] restored to the position they occupied sixty days ago.

Up to the time of going to press this morning, nothing had been seen of the *Europa* at Sandy Hook. [illegible] left Liverpool on her advertised day of sailing, Nov. 28, she is now in her fourteenth day.

The *Star of the West* from Aspinwall, with the California passengers and mails of the 20th of November, is expected to arrive here on Monday or Tuesday. The substance of her news, however, may be hourly expected by telegraph from New-Orleans.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the War Department from Col. Johnson, of the Utah expedition, [illegible] Pass, Oct. 18, conveying intelligence [illegible] as that received by way of [illegible]. The greatest exertions were being made [illegible] of the different branches of the expedition prior to going into Winter quarters, [illegible] was experienced from the cold and snow. Col. Magraw, of the South Pass Wagon Road Expedition, had [illegible] a number of [illegible], good teams of mules and wagons, which had been accepted, and would be of great service in the emergency. Several of the supply trains were yet behind, with provisions and clothing, which [illegible] advance were greatly in need. [illegible] of Col. Johnson's dispatches will be found under our telegraphic head.

Matters have taken another turn in Mexico. Advices have been received from the city to the 4th inst., [illegible] from New-Orleans, which represent the position of the Government as decidedly [illegible] than at the date of those previously received. The [illegible] forces had been defeated [illegible] and other points, and Comonfort [illegible] Court were formally installed [illegible].

The Court of Appeals of New-Jersey, yesterday, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Donnelly, found guilty of the murder of Moses at the Sea View House. Notice was immediately given of an application to be made to the Court of Pardons, for a pardon or commutation. Donnelly is sentenced to be executed on the 8th of January, and this is his only hope.

The topsail schooner *Sarah C. Shields* from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Southampton Beach, L. I., on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock, during a dense fog, and is likely to prove a total loss. The officers and crew were rescued with much difficulty, by the persons having charge of Life-boat Station No. 20. Also, a large hermaphrodite brig, name unknown, painted black, with bright waist, ran ashore the same night on the West side of Gardiner's Island, where she was seen, broadside on, yesterday morning. The crew were seen to land on the beach.

The steamer *Connecticut*, in consequence of the strong westerly gale of Thursday night remained at New-London until yesterday forenoon, and arrived here early in the evening.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last evening directing the Receiver to remove the Crystal Palace by the 1st of May, 1858. A resolution was passed appointing a Committee to investigate and report whether Mr. Hogg, Central Park Commissioner, had made improper use of his office in inducing men to vote for a particular party at the last election.

Before the Councilmen's Committee on a Foundling Hospital, yesterday, Dr. Wynne read a paper of much interest, detailing the history of such institutions and presenting some important statistics concerning illegitimate births in various countries, with the deductions that thinking people have drawn from them.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor Wood alone being absent. After some routine business, the application of several parties to act as patrolmen in the department, free of pay until regularly employed, was rejected. Mr. Beebe, on the part of 300 of the old police, called upon the Board to instruct their counsel to confer with him as to the facts to be laid before the Court on the question of the legality of the dismissal of the Municipal Police. After some discussion, the Board instructed General Nye to act in the matter, and then resolved itself into secret session.

Judge Davies yesterday denied the motion for an injunction restraining the Common Council from granting certain lands to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Horace Greeley delivered a very refreshing lecture last evening at Clinton Hall, on Poets and Poetry. The lecturer reviewed the whole field from Job to Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and treated many generally held sacred with great freedom and with his mittens off. Homer he confessed a bore; Shakespeare was a toady and a Tory; Pope an easy verse-writer; but Milton, Burns, Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, and the Brownings, shone up as his favorites. The house was full and the original style of criticism finely enjoyed.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were heavily stocked with Flour, prices of which leaned in favor of buyers, yet these did not purchase freely. The home trade were the leading operators. Wheat was in good request at an advance of about 1c. ⅌ bushel on previous figures. The supply and sales of Corn were moderate, and factors realized pretty buoyant prices. Provisions continued depressed and steadily favored purchasers. There was more animation in the Grocery trade, both privately and at public sales. Cotton varied very slightly. Freights were rather brisker and firmer.

Ferdinand W[illegible], a clerk in the wholesale fancy goods store No. 43 Maiden-lane, was arrested, yesterday, charged with embezzling $3,000 in money and goods belonging to his employers. The man to whom he sold the goods was also arrested, and both held for examination.

Charles Gilmore, a young man living in Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Western Hotel in Cortlandt-street. He took a room the night previous at the hotel, and put an end to his existence by taking laudanum. The impelling cause has not yet been ascertained. The deceased was a nephew of Ald. Griffiths of the 16th Ward.

Another Party Organ.—It is rumored that the newly elected [illegible] to Congress are to start a new Democratic newspaper at Washington. The Richmond *South*, which is pleased at the prospect, as the new paper will be of the fire-eating school, remarks that hitherto the public printing has been considered a mere private emolument, without any "attendant obligations to the party." We are inclined to think that "the party" will be glad to compromise this obligation before the new paper has been published long. Nothing is more fatal to a party than an assortment of "organs."

The Kansas Snarl.

The Kansas question is becoming more and more involved every day. Current events, both at Washington and in the Territory, are so entangling the knot that it will soon become utterly impossible to untie it,—and before the session is half over, unless we are much mistaken, all parties, the President included, will be very glad to avail themselves of the services of Senator Douglas to find a way out of the labyrinth in which they are likely to become bewildered.

Just now the sudden disappearance of Governor Walker is the topic of discussion. Only a night or two since he was entertaining the Dutchmen at the St. Nicholas with a speech upon the Union and the necessity of standing by the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty. But before the smoke from their pipes had cleared away he had vanished, and has not been seen since that time by his anxious Custom-house friends. It was at first supposed he had gone to Washington,—but our telegrams from that City report that his non-appearance there has created even more alarm there than his disappearance here. The horrible suspicion is hinted in official quarters that he has started direct for Kansas,—and that he does not intend that Secretary Denver shall become acting Governor, until President Buchanan gives *him* official notice of his dismissal. We hope this report is true. It would have been a great deal better for Governor Walker, as well as for Kansas and the country, if he had never left his post of official duty;—and the sooner he can return to it the sooner will the mischiefs of his leaving it be repaired. If the President has any fresh instructions to send him, he probably knows his Post-Office address.

But a still more curious and inexplicable movement is that connected with the rumored call for an Extraordinary Session of the Legislature. It is reported that Secretary Stanton, as acting Governor, has issued such a call—and upon this report, received by telegraph, it is also reported that President Buchanan has removed him from office—under the impression, doubtless, that he was aiding and abetting resistance to the sovereignty of the Lecompton Convention, for which Mr. Buchanan has swapped off the *popular* sovereignty of the Cincinnati platform. It would be a little curious if Mr. Stanton's action should prove to have been quite on the other side; and as yet we do not see how he can possibly have done anything else. It is assumed that he has called an extra session of the Legislature, elected *in October last*. But this cannot be, for that Legislature has as yet no legal existence,—unless an entirely different rule has been established by the Legislature of Kansas, from that which prevails in any other State. In this State, for example, the members elected to the Legislature in November last, do not become actual members until the commencement of the legislative year and the regular session, in January next;—and if the Governor were to order an extra session to-morrow it would be composed of the members of the *present* Legislature, who could not be superseded until the expiration of their terms of office. Now in Kansas, the regular sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Wednesday of January in each year. The *present* Legislature, therefore, is composed of the members elected in October, 1856,—and they cannot be superseded by those who were elected in October, 1857, until the commencement of the legislative year in January, 1858.

Unless, therefore, there is some special provision in the Territorial law which would bring the newly-elected Legislature at once into power, Mr. Stanton can only have summoned an extra session of the Pro-Slavery "bogus" Legislature elected in October, 1856, by Pro-Slavery votes alone, as the Free-State men refused to take any part in the election. We can scarcely believe that he has been dismissed from office by the President for *this* offence.

But the fact is, there was not the slightest necessity for an extra session of *any* Legislature, and Mr. Stanton acted unwisely if he summoned one. The regular session commences early in January, and then the Free-State Legislature, elected in October last, would have been able to take action upon the whole subject, long before Congress will have done anything decisive with the Lecompton Constitution.

The Free-State men in Kansas seem to be acting quite as absurdly as possible,—and even more foolishly than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances. Instead of taking ground upon the broad principle of Popular Sovereignty, in which they would have been joined by the great body of the Democrats of Kansas and sustained by the Democracy of the whole country, they have rallied on the narrow and *effête* Topeka platform. They take special pains to repel the support which they were likely to receive from beyond the limits of their own party. The whole Topeka movement was illegal and revolutionary. It lacked even the technical show of law which gives a *quasi* validity to the Lecompton movement. It is a thing of the past,—as dead as the Dorr rebellion—and has long ago been abandoned by all who care more for principle and the good of Kansas than for their partisan objects and their own personal aggrandizement.

Everybody must see that the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas will lead to civil commotion, and perhaps bloodshed, in the Territory, and to the entire disruption of political parties in the country at large. The only way of escaping all these difficulties, and cutting the Kansas knot, is *by an Enabling act* which shall authorize a new Convention, and take effectual measures for embodying the popular will in a new Constitution. No party could, with any show of reason, object to such a step:—no practical execution would consume less time and involve less trouble than the action now proposed, and it would put the whole controversy forever at rest. We are glad to see that Senator Douglas proposes to introduce such a bill at an early day.

Important Money Movements.

The Banks in this City, which, since the first of the present month, have been practically paying Specie on their obligations, have now resolved unanimously to resume such payments in full, from and after *this day*. The suspension in form has lasted just sixty days, but during most of the time, the premium on Gold in the market over other current bankable funds, has not ranged above one-half of one per cent. The Country Banks of New-York have been redeeming their circulation in the City since the 19th of November, and City funds being now brought to the full standard again, the Banks of the whole State of New-York are, this day, paying Specie on their Circulation and Deposits.

The announcement will create no great surprise; since, after the preliminary arrangements, looking to this result and announced at the close of November, and followed by a very large accession to the Gold reserve, the question of time was reduced to a brief period, and the difference of exchange between paper and Gold brought down to the smallest fraction. The unanimity of the movement, however, and the fact that it takes place, with all safety and practicability amidst about the largest export demand for Specie, for the month, we have ever had, is equally creditable to the resources of the country, and a most encouraging sign of returning prosperity. It is the more significant, because the measure was not pressed upon the Banks by the public, nor was it likely to be prematurely forced upon them by the Legislature. Some distrust on the point of unanimity among themselves, and possibly as to the good intention of the State authorities, appears to have been felt by two or three Bank officers, who published their separate purpose to resume *on Monday* in one of the evening papers of yesterday. But their suspicions, if not wholly unauthorized, were at least premature, as, notwithstanding their own absence from the Clearing-House last night, the purpose of full redemption was carried out *on the instant*.

The present specie strength of the Banks has been greatly assisted by the operations of the Federal Treasury. Of the $26,000,000 which they held on Monday, at least $8,000,000 was derived from the Sub-Treasury here, and $4,000,000 indirectly from other depositories of the Government. The transfers were purposely hastened by Secretary Cobb before the suspension of the New-York Banks in October. The relief, though liberal as well as timely, was unavailing then, but has since been appreciated. The $12,000,000 transferred to the Banks will not be required again by the Government in Specie for some time to come. The Treasury Notes to which the Secretary will now resort to supply temporarily the deficiency of revenue, will be equally serviceable to the Banks in sustaining the payments in specie to which they now return, and useful to the general business of the country. The arrangement altogether will prove far more acceptable at the present time than a Government loan; the proceeds of which would go immediately into the Sub-Treasury in coin, temporarily unsettling the Bank reserve.

We have some reason to believe that the usefulness of the Federal Treasury, at the present juncture, will not stop with the issue of Treasury Notes for general circulation. The Depositories of the Government are, probably, to be more freely used by the public as offices of general deposit, exchange and transfer; excluding, of course, the use of all Bank Notes, but issuing Certificates of Deposit on Gold, for employment as a medium of exchange from one end of the country to the other. The amendments to the Sub-Treasury system to answer this object would be slight, and at the present time, unobjectionable to Congress.

University Education.

Professor Blackie, of Edinburg—a Scotch professor of some distinction, recently took occasion, in delivering the opening lecture of his course at the commencement of the session, to draw a comparison between the Scotch and English Universities anything but flattering to the former. His remarks have excited a good deal of attention on the other side of the water, not so much because of the interest felt on the subject more immediately under discussion as because of their practical bearing upon the general question of University education.

Mr. Blackie finds the Universities of his own country inferior to those of England as regards the students, the subjects of study, the discipline, the academical constitution and government, and the encouragement and rewards of scholarship, or in other words, in almost every item which makes up the sum of a really valuable college education. The Scotch students he pronounces to be mere schoolboys, totally unfitted by previous training or acquirements to derive any benefit from the lectures of a professor, so that they are either unable to keep pace with him or he is obliged to turn schoolmaster to adapt himself to their capacities. As regards the subjects of study, while he condemns that extravagant and exclusive devotion to the ancient classics for which Cambridge and Oxford are famous, he finds on the other hand an evil still more crying in the pitiful subserviency of the Scotch curriculum to the lowest requirements of professional success, in the poorest of professions. He quotes a mass of testimony in support of the assertion that it is only through the literature of the ancients that the highest intellectual culture is to be attained, and that however little antiquity may do to qualify a man for meeting the common-place demands of every-day life, its value in making profound thinkers and erudite theologians, does not admit of dispute.

Judging the two systems by their results, the English stands upon the loftiest vantage ground. Scotland produces each year a swarm of poor doctors and poorer clergymen, with just enough attainments to enable them to exact pence and respect from a people famous for a blind worship of knowledge, small or great. But no great lights, either in theology or philosophy, have in modern times issued from any of the universities of which all Scotchmen are so proud. Sir William Hamilton, who is the only recent addition which Scotland has made to the illustrious roll of scholars and metaphysicians which she produced in the latter half of the last century and the commencement of this, was educated in Oxford. She has many eminent pulpit orators, but it would be difficult to mention one of the alumni of her colleges, educated within the last thirty years, whose name would attract the slightest notice by the side of "the long series"—to use Professor Blackie's words—"of profound theologians, exact philologers, and highly cultivated gentlemen," whom Oxford and Cambridge send forth almost every year. The learned Professor sums up his vigorous invective by claiming for his own colleges the glory of fulfilling the original design of all universities, by providing for the very poor a course of instruction more in accordance with the wants of the times, than their wealthier or more illustrious sisters; but beyond claiming this barren and bootless honor, he has little to say in praise. He deplores with a bitterness of feeling, into which all must enter who admire profound scholarship, and sympathise with its ambition and its discontent, the gradual decline which has converted the once famous halls of Edinburg and Glasgow and of Aberdeen into seminaries for converting half-taught schoolboys into blundering doctors and uncouth and illiterate pastors.

There can be no question that the tendency in the matter of education at the present day is, and no where more than in our own country, to sacrifice solid training, and solid acquirements, to the too often empty glory of a graduate's degree. Our young men are in such desperate haste to become students that they dispense with being schoolboys, and present themselves for admission to our colleges in a state of preparation which ought in the senior class of any good school to be deemed discreditable. An University which even attempts to be what it ought to be, bases all its arrangements, both of discipline and of instruction, upon the presumption that those who claim its advantages are not only in possession of the powers of early manhood, but of the habit of application, and of continuous thought, bred by a course of solid preliminary training. They suppose their alumni not only to be capable of great voluntary exertion, and actuated by the ambition which is at once the earliest and noblest passion of virility, but to have attained a certain degree of proficiency in every branch of knowledge they propose to pursue. The professor should find his pupils ready to start with him from the very outposts of science. He ought to be the leader of trained soldiers, thirsting for victory. As matters stand in the great majority of the swarm of shams called "universities," with which we are so plentifully supplied, he finds himself at the head of awkward squads, to whom the goose step is still an unfamiliar movement. The result is that the Universities are either compelled to turn themselves into a sort of high school, or see their halls empty. In the majority of cases they are not disposed to sacrifice themselves in the cause of learning, and accept their humble *rôle* with as good a grace as possible. The professors, unable to bring the students up to their level, gradually sink to the level of the students, and they both plod along in that obscure and ignoble track which has ended in making many of our "degrees" a synonym for childish absurdity, and has deluged the country with bachelors without arts, and doctors without doctrine.

Our Commerce with France.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon, since his accession to power, has shown himself disposed to relieve his country of the incubus imposed upon her energies by the prohibitive policy to which the various governments of France have adhered, with a kind of traditional obstinacy, ever since its first introduction, by Colbert, in 1667. Every modification of that policy in a liberal sense has been followed by such immediate results of good, and the whole commercial history of France pleads so eloquently against the doctrines of restriction, that this disposition of Napoleon to overthrow the system transmitted by his predecessors may not be thought to indicate any very extraordinary administrative capacity. But it must be remembered that experience, although the best, and, perhaps, *because* it is the best, of teachers, is of all teachers the least heeded by the masses of any community; and in contending against the theory of prohibitive protection to French industry, the Emperor is dealing with notions which have become a kind of commercial religion in France. This is so true that the realization of the Imperial convictions has been limited to merely tentative experiments, the results of which cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to be satisfactory. Commerce abhors provisional arrangements, and relaxations determinable by a concurrence of circumstances quite beyond human foresight. Thus the Emperor attempted in 1854 to relax the prohibitions on the importation of foreign grain and cattle, but his ordinances to that effect were provisional in their phraseology, and those of our merchants who have ever been "nipped" by the sudden revocation of similar relaxations under the commercial *régime* of the Island of Cuba, will readily understand why the French importations of these most necessary articles should not have been materially benefited by measures of such a temporary and uncertain scope. So, too, it has been with the effort made during the Eastern war to quicken the movement of the French marine. Under the system of prohibitive protection to French materials and skill in ship-building, the commercial navy of France had fallen far behind its great rivals in England and America. When 1814 brought peace again to the seas, the French marine registered 600,000 tons. In 1856 it had risen to a little over 800,000. During the same period the tonnage of England and America had grown to colossal proportions. We *quadrupled* our tonnage in the quarter of a century between 1830 and 1855, expanding from 1,200,000 to 5,000,000, and outrunning England, up to the epoch of the repeal of the English navigation laws in 1849; since which period the English marine has shown an accelerated increase in the rate of its development, and has already overtaken and passed us again in one department—that of ocean steam navigation. Moved by these spectacles, the French Government, three years ago, opened the field of competition to foreign ship-building, but only in a measure, and for a determinable period of time. Of course capital has not been permanently diverted in the direction of an enterprise which may be interrupted at any moment.

So far as the carrying trade between this country and France is concerned, the [illegible]tions stand now, by the operation of the treaty of 1822, on a fair footing. But there still exist in the tariff of France, and of course in our own, though to a less oppressive extent, restrictions upon the profitable intercourse between the countries which both can and should be removed, and it is to be hoped that the prominence which the President has given to this subject in his Message to Congress may stimulate the French Government into measures which are clearly demanded by the interests of both powers.

The burdens imposed by the French tariff upon the "raw materials" of industry are particularly obnoxious to the observations of Mr. Buchanan, and particularly unfavorable to our trade with France. The manufacture of cotton in France has by no means kept pace with the productive development of the Empire, as it might have done had the raw material been freely supplied. The same phenomenon is exhibited by the cotton manufactures in France, which is afforded by the woolen manufactures of our own country, and the remedy is as plain in the one case as in the other. In 1836 France consumed 118,000,000 pounds of cotton, against 80,000,000 consumed in the United States. With each successive year we gained on France, till in 1845 both nations stood at precisely the same figure of 158,000,000 pounds; since which time the relation has been reversed, and at present we consume 70,000,000 pounds in excess of France. More important, however, than the cotton question is the growing question of the trade in iron. The iron production of this country is now entering upon the most critical period of its history, and it should be an object of the first consequence to our statesmen to provide for the proper expansion of its commercial capabilities. The French duties upon iron are practically prohibitive along the whole line of the French frontier, except on the belt which stretches from Blanc-Misseron to Mont Genèvre, where the duty falls 3 francs *per* 100 *kilogrammes*. Every branch of French industry feels the paralyzing effects of this weight upon its developement, for iron is not less essential to the circulation of the whole industrial body than to the vital circulation of the human system. We have dwelt upon the trade in cotton and in iron with specific remark because of the leading importance of these articles to the export commerce, present and future, of the United States, as well as the industry of France, but it is impossible to glance over the schedules of French commerce without perceiving that the whole trade of France with this country is susceptible of a very great legitimate expansion under the operation of a more liberal commercial system. Most men habitually forget that, until within the last three hundred years, the maritime commerce of mankind bore a very inconsiderable proportion to their overland traffic, and nothing is more common than for those who confound trade with ships, to underestimate the commercial importance of France, when compared with England and the United States. But while England and the United States are geographically compelled into the position of traders by sea, France enjoys a vast continental intercourse with the nations of Europe, and in virtue of this intercourse, attains the second place among the nations of the earth. In 1855 the values of the foreign commerce of the three leading countries stood as follows, in round numbers:

England	$1,240,000,000
France	800,000,000
The United States	540,000,000

Our own share of the commerce of France in the same year amounted to $91,000,000, considerably less than one-third of the cotemporaneous value of our trade with England. Nor has the increase of our commerce with France kept pace with the growth of the commerce between France and Great Britain. In 1830, when England and France were fighting each other with duties, their mutual trade amounted to about $15,000,000. In the same year we exchanged with France to the value of nearly $19,000,000. The relaxation of hostile restrictions on either side of the channel has brought about a wonderful change. In 1855 the excess of the English over the American commerce with France was no less than $71,600,000.

Such a result as this in the face of the enormous development of our national capacity, both as producers and consumers, is certainly not satisfactory, and gives additional weight, if such were needed, to the animadversions of the President upon the state of our relations with France.

Public Sentiment in Kansas.—We give in another column a variety of extracts from the Democratic and Pro-Slavery journals in Kansas, concerning the recent action of the Lecompton Convention. It will be seen that out of all the papers in the Territory, *but one* defends that action and advocates its being sanctioned by Congress. Even the Kickapoo *Pioneer*, a zealous Pro-Slavery paper, declares that the refusal of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the popular vote has greatly injured the prospects of the Pro-Slavery Party, and united nearly the whole population in opposition to it.

A call has been issued also for a *Democratic* Convention to be held on the 24th inst., for the purpose of petitioning Congress to pass an enabling act, under which a new Constitution may be formed and submitted to the popular vote.

Now that the President has substantially repudiated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty, the wishes and sentiments of the people of Kansas may have little weight with him. The great body of the party, however, may take a different view of the subject.

A Needful Caution.—Persons in quest of employment will do well to keep a sharp lookout for the swindling schemes that will be commended to their notice. The advertising columns of the City papers teem with seductive offers of all kinds,—offers of situations for which applicants must inclose a dollar,—offers to reveal some secret of certain success for pay,—offers to teach young ladies dentistry, or some other light and genteel occupation, &c., &c. In nine cases out of ten these proposals are the shifts of adventurers, where they are not the deliberate arts of designing scoundrels. It can do no harm for persons out of work to be on their guard against them.

[illegible] Drama, [illegible] play? The question is not entirely [illegible], for there are [illegible] among us just at this present [illegible] human psychology [illegible] the tendency of [illegible] men of leisure to write plays and novels. [illegible] but the other day, indeed, that one of our contemporaries favored the world with intelligence of an opera [illegible] composed, words and music both, by a "*Littérateur of the Fifth-avenue*," with the rather superfluous addition that the said *littérateur* was entirely ignorant of the art of composition.

If, then, any "intending Shakespeare" should happen to glance over these columns, we beg to direct his particular attention to the very successful play which is now filling Mr. Wallack's Theatre. The "Poor of New-York" is by no means a Shakespearean drama, in point of literary merit, though it is cleverly written, and constructed with ingenious improbability. But it is thoroughly impregnated with the vitality of certain phases of New-York life. The plot, we learn, is of foreign birth, but it has been so naturalized that its nearest friends would hardly recognize it for a Parisian. It might be performed before a lodge of Know-Nothings. Indeed, like some other naturalized denizens of the land, its Americanism is sometimes pushed to the verge of extravagance, and it takes as many liberties with names and things as a brand-new citizen from Tipperary. But the secret of its success is worth studying, for it is the secret of all dramatic power over the masses of mankind. An imperfect mirror it may be, distorting, falsifying, but still a mirror it is, of the people who go to see it, and this is precisely what people wish a play to be. Do you suppose that any man, woman or child in this City can pass by a looking-glass without an inclination to look into it? True, we but glance and go and "straightway forget what manner of men we were," but the glance detained us, and we were glad to have had even that brief glimpse of our self-bewitching selves, and if we are not arrant humbugs, we can have no objection to owning the fact; and therefore it is that, for the sake of the New-York names and the New-York [illegible], the New-York memories and the New-York [illegible], the New-York slang and the New-York sentiment of the hour, the people willingly overlook the preposterousness of the constellated play of the "Poor of New-York." Cannot some one take up the hint thus offered, and be at as much pains to build up a good drama, which shall interest us, as so many have expended upon dramas which had every good quality save this primal one of a positive representative value?

Chance and Change.

Fortune, which already enjoys a considerable reputation for whimsicality, has just played two very droll freaks in her favorite city of Paris. She selected in the one case a broker, and in the other a chimney-sweep, as the subjects of her fancy, and experimented upon their emotions in the following manner: The broker one day lost a bundle of shares of the Zanzibar Coal Company, valued nominally at 100 francs each, but really susceptible of any sum to which they could be swelled by ingenious inflation. Things were showing an "upward tendency" when this accident occurred, so the broker advertised his thirty shares, and offered a reward of 100 francs for their safe return. Within three days the course of events changed, and stocks began to run down faster than the mouse in the nursery song of "Hickory Dickory Dock." Immediately thereupon the unhappy broker's door was besieged by hordes of speculative gentlemen, each armed with a bundle of thirty shares of Zanzibar, and clamorous for the reward of 100 francs. At the last advices this victim of fortune was hesitating between the chances of a compromise, and the consolations of suicide. The chimney-sweeper's revelation was of a very different kind. He was engaged to clean the flues of an old house in the Rue de Cléry, belonging to the city of Paris, and had begun operations by removing an old secretary from a nook in which it had stood undisturbed for over half a century. The secretary resented this revolutionary treatment, and fell to pieces accordingly, when certain bags were revealed in its inmost depths. These the chimney-sweep extracted, and found them to be like the Sibylline books in number, though of a clearer significance, for five of them contained each 7,000 and the four others each 6,000 six-franc pieces of the year 1791. Some of the bags bore the address of a long-departed bishop, M. de Glandeves, and the rest the name of a Parisian *curé*, and all of them were carefully tied up and sealed. They were evidently relics of the Reign of Terror, but as neither bishops nor *curés* could be expected to have direct heirs, and as no indirect heirs either could or did present themselves, the city of Paris and the chimney-sweeper have divided the treasure between them.

And we would willingly wager a reasonable sum that at this moment a brace or two of the geminal dramatists of Paris are working up a couple of entertaining *Vaudevilles* out of these two incidents of Parisian life.

A Parliamentary Candidate Raising a Breeze.—The loyal Canadians are horrified at the conduct of Mr. Isaac Buchanan, candidate for the new Provincial Parliament for the county of Huron. Conceiving that the British form of Government is unsuited to the wants of Canada, Mr. Buchanan, in an address to the Electors, declares himself in favor of the American system. The announcement of this conversion appears to affect our Canadian neighbors most unpleasantly. The unhappy candidate is treated to a prodigious array of large capitals of denunciatory quality, and receives a sound berating. Mr. Buchanan, however, wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not propose to turn traitor to the Queen; simply claiming that a new system of Colonial Government is not incompatible with the integrity of the subject. He says the working of the Provincial Government since 1841 has involved the Province more and more deeply in debt; and there is some truth in the assertion, judging from the voluntary exhibits that have filled the Canadian press for a number of months past. Nevertheless, Mr. Buchanan is in hot water.

Alabama.—The Inaugural Address of Governor Moore, of Alabama, promises the exercise of due vigilance over the best interests of the State, and arrives at the conclusion that "the recent Black Republican developments among the *Professors* in most of the Northern Colleges have convinced Southern parents of the impropriety of patronizing those institutions." Governor Moore regards Banks as necessary evils, and holds that "the mad career of the Republican Party must be arrested," at any hazard. He winds up with a fierce attack on Governor Walker.

Academy of Music.

Verdi's opera of the "Traviata" was given here last night for the purpose, we imagine, of bringing Verdi into disrepute. It was weakly cast and weakly played even for the caste. The brilliant exception to this remark was Mme. La Grange, who sang the *rôle* of the heroine with more than her usual ability. The other artists, including orchestra and chorus, were tame to a most depressing degree. If this is all Mr. Ullman can do with Verdi's operas he had better confine himself to Meyerbeer. Of course the house was not well attended.

To-night there will be a performance of German opera—the inevitable "Martha," with Herr Formes, [illegible], Mme. La Grange, [illegible], &c., in the caste. It is a charming little work, and with this caste deserves to draw a crowded house, which it undoubtedly will.

Immigrants.—Five thousand five hundred have arrived at this port since the 1st of December. This will give an aggregate of [illegible] for the month.

Rambles About the Savings' Banks.

[illegible] the Savings' Banks [illegible] did not last long enough [illegible] injury to any of them, and those [illegible] customers whatever nearly made up [illegible]. Our reporter has made a run upon a [illegible], with a view of collecting interesting particulars with regard to them. A great many incidents which illustrate human nature necessarily fall frequently under the eye of officers of Savings' Institutions. Poor people deposit in them the savings of their little earnings is left after their necessities have been provided for,—laying away something while the sun shines, to light their future upon a rainy day. People "well-to-do in the world," and desirous of doing better, put their surplus revenues into the same places of safe-keeping, and let it lie at comp und interest, instead of spending it for fashionable follies. People in all conditions of life lay aside sums destined for particular purposes,—to pay rent, to pay taxes, to pay notes which are yet to mature, to pay all manner of debts that will possibly, may probably or must surely accrue at some future period—except the debt of nature, which [illegible] liquidate.

How many faces upon which distress or joy, or other human passions, are depicted, present themselves at the paying and receiving tellers' desks—how many stories of suffering and woe, starvation, penury, disease, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, are related to Bank officers, and, on the contrary, how many bright pictures of life are brought to their view in the history of those who have been so successful that they are enabled to keep a surplus in Bank. "Surely," said we, as we started upon a pilgrimage after facts and incidents of interest connected with these Savings' Institutions, "this field will yield [illegible]." But men view life from different points of observation. Many, after the first [illegible] [illegible] forget all that they [illegible] [illegible] with innumerable Bank [illegible] [illegible] of interest to the reading public [illegible] their observation in the course of the [illegible] of their daily duties? Some thought [illegible] seen and heard of such incidents, but did [illegible] any just now. Others had been so [illegible] take their own words for it, upon business, that they had no time to think of such trivial matters. Some were uncommunicative; others talked of financial matters volubly, but could not be brought to the desired point. At length we came across a jovial and communicative bank secretary. He took us into his back office, comfortably carpeted, conveniently situated, warm as toast. "Take a seat by the fire," said our host. We obeyed implicitly. "A very cold day." We could not but acknowledge it. "Well," said the secretary, after we had related our business, "I don't know. It seems to me I have met with some incidents which,—let me see,—" and the [illegible] into a brown study, which we took good care not to interrupt. We seemed to be blue [illegible] our success hitherto had been calculated to make us blue. Yet here was [illegible] none of his [illegible] at the [illegible] brown study was [illegible] something,—at least it might lead to something. Our friend [illegible]. "A man came here the other day," said he, "he was dressed in [illegible] $50 in this bank. It had been here ever so long. I want to draw that $50 that I've got here,' said he. 'I'm going to buy a lot of ground up in Avenue A, and my friends are going to help me build a house upon it.' He [illegible] in [illegible], his hands, produced his pass-book, and the money was counted out to him. 'There,' said he, stowing it safely away in his leathern purse, 'that whole thing's grown out of 75 cents that I deposited here years ago, when I was a boy.' Seventy-five cents had amounted, principal and interest, at six per cent., to $50. "Perhaps," added the Bank Secretary, "that's the kind of incident you want." We expressed our obligations, said it was exactly, and would thank him for some more of the same sort. Upon this hint he spake.

"A man came in here one day to deposit $40. After he had made the deposit he talked with me awhile about the rates of interest and the rapidity with which it accumulates, even on small sums. 'Ben,' said he to a friend who accompanied him, as they turned to leave, 'if we'd commenced this a few years ago we should have had a few cool thousands by this time; what fools we were, weren't we, though? Instead of spending money foolishly, dissipating, and——' By this time they had got outside the door and I could not hear the rest that was said." The Bank officer paused again, and passed his hand caressingly over his bald head three or four times, while we sat breathlessly, with note-book and pencil in hand, ready to record whatever else might fall from his lips. Presently he went on: "One lad, a newsboy, has for some time past deposited 25 cents at a time, sometimes once a week, sometimes oftener, sometimes not so often, but always the same amount, and now he has got $40 in the Bank. Yes, Sir, $40, and it has all accumulated within two years, just from putting these little sums in and letting the interest accumulate upon them. But we have hard work casting the interest on such little sums I can tell you. This twenty-five cent depositor promised his father, when he commenced to deposit, that he would not draw any of it till he was a man, and never has drawn one cent of it—not a red penny. There is one little girl only three years old, a tiny little creature, dressed in miniature furs, muff and all, who comes here periodically and deposits different sums of money. Her father and mother come with her as far as the door, and then she comes in alone, walks up to the desk, lifts up her pass-book, standing upon her toes to reach high enough, and gives the money with it, saying in a little voice just loud enough to be heard, 'Please to keep it safe, Sir.' The last time she came she deposited $5. Some time ago a man brought a check for $100 on a Bank in this City and wanted to deposit it. We made out his pass-book and took the check, and the man departed. A few days after I took it down to the Bank upon which it was drawn, and it wasn't honored. The man had no account there. Well, it troubled me a good deal to have a pass-book out that way and nothing for it, though I knew it couldn't hurt us any because we knew the number of the book, and if the man attempted to draw out money with it he would be in hot water pretty quick. I was afraid that he would pass it away to somebody else for money, and make use of it to impose on some one. Time passed and nothing was heard of the book. We advertised it, but nothing came of it for a long while. At length one day I received a letter from a barber stating that he had a pass-book of this Savings Bank in his possession, and asking me to come to his shop and get it. I went that very day. The barber said a man came in there to be shaved the day before, and this book was found on the chair where he had laid his coat previous to submitting himself to the barber's hands. The book had probably fallen out of his coat-pocket. The description which the barber gave of the man exactly answered that of the one who had obtained the book at the Bank. I was glad to get it into my possession again, and did not make any further inquiries after him." We had some further talk from the polite Secretary, but elicited nothing further on the subject which we were upon. Our further perambulations elicited nothing nearly so well worth [illegible] as the incidents which he had given us.

A Partnership Disclaimed.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Monday last, in speaking of Mr. Robert Fish's claims to the office of Justice of the Superior Court, you state that he does business at No. 61 Wall-street, in "partnership" with me. From this it is believed that he is my partner in business, and inasmuch as his election and subsequent action has created some excitement, and divided public opinion as to his course, I desire that the fact should be known that Mr. Fish was never my partner in business or otherwise. I do not claim any credit, nor do I wish to be censured for anything that may have been done by him since his election. Neither was I aware that he was running for the office, until I saw the official canvass in print.

Respectfully yours, G. O. HULSE.

Pauperism.—Rev. George B. Cheever has assented to the request of several gentlemen, that he should repeat next Sunday evening his discourse of last Sunday evening upon "Pauperism, its remedies and preventives." It is an able and timely discourse.

Robbery near Riverhead.—Captain [illegible] Davis, of Orient, L. I., was stopped by three men when on his way from the manor to Riverhead, Thursday morning, who demanded his money. He forked over all that he had—$15. The robbers [illegible] [illegible] from yesterday.

Horace Greeley on Poetry and Poets.

The lecture room at Clinton Hall was crowded last night, on the occasion of a lecture by Hon. Horace Greeley, for the benefit of the Young Men's Philomathean Society. The subject was "Poetry and Poets." Mr. Greeley commenced by admonishing that his lecture would be rambling and desultory. All men, he said, are born poets, not that he meant to imply that every cradle held an undeveloped Shakespeare—far from it. But it was not the less true that young children were poets. The child who thought the stars were gimlet holes to let the glory of heaven through, was a poet. The uncorrupted child instinctively perceives the poetic element in nature. Every close observer must have noticed how naturally the unschooled child comes to talk poetically. Emerson says the man who first called another a puppy or an ass was a poet, discerning in those animals the likeness of the individual, symbolic of his moral nature. Imagination and the poetic element are ever most fertile in the youth, whether of men or nations, and to this might be ascribed that wild extravagance of our popular stories—of the land being so fertile that if you planted a crowbar over night, in the morning it would be sprouting forth from spikes and ten-penny nails, or of the pumpkin vine that grew so fast it outran the steed of the astonished traveler. The Englishman was so fenced in by forms, and rules, and conventionalities, that the poetic element was crushed out of him. Hence, the English poets were more appreciated in America than in England, and there were more Americans who read Scott and Byron, and, he believed, Shakespeare, than there were Englishmen.

The most vulgar error of a vulgar mind, with respect to poetry, was the confounding it with verse, or with even rhyme. Fond mothers would take from some secret drawer the cherished productions of her children, imagining that because they were in rhyme they were therefore poetry, when indeed there was no more poetry in them than in an invitation to share the baked potatoes. To the fresh, unhackneyed soul, rhyme was as repulsive as a fool's-cap and bells. Many of the best poems were not written metrically. Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* was the epic of Methodism, but he wrote hideous doggrel when he attempted verse, as the introduction to that work proved. There can scarcely be a surer proof that a youth has ceased to be a poet than when he begins to rhyme. Yet the poet of our day must be a vassal to the onerous rule. A wild colt of a young stripling will now and then spurn the yoke, as Dean Clark did, and Walt Whitman is doing; but the latter, though he had received the commendation of one of our greatest poets, would never receive sufficient notice from the critics to be knocked in the head by a volume of the Edinburgh *Review*.

The Book of Job the lecturer considered the simplest, grandest, as well as oldest of pastoral poems. David, the warrior-king, had bequeathed to us psalms in which were to be found a more fitting interpretation of our aspirations and spiritual needs than in all the religious poets of the intervening ages. He reigns King of Psalmody till Time shall be no more.

Of Greek Poetry, Mr. Greeley said he had no right to say much. The Greek epic held substantially the place of the modern novel. Greek life, as depicted by Homer, was rude and stern, and not distinguished for its virtues. About the merit of Homer's poems, it might be imprudent to contradict the verdict of scholars who ranked them so high, but he would secretly cherish his own opinion. Where was the youth, in England or this country, who sought a translation of the *Iliad* for amusing reading? There were ten copies of the *Arabian Nights* read for one of Homer. Still, we must be grateful to the epic for originating tragedy. Æschylus was the lineal child of Homer.

Of the Romans, the lecturer said that they were never a poetic people. They had Horace, an Epicurean, philosophizing in verse; Juvenal, a biting satirist; Virgil, a weaver of legendary lore,—but the compositions of these writers smell of the lamp; while from the Augustan age to Dante there was nothing worth reading. One must be as devout a Catholic as Dante to enjoy his *Inferno*.

Proceeding to the consideration of English poetry, Mr. Greeley had nothing to say in favor of Chaucer or Spenser. Whoever, he asked, sat down to read them otherwise than as a task? For his part, he voted the "Faerie Queen" a bore. Let the gathering dust bury it out of sight.

Shakespeare he did not love, because of his Toryism, but was not insensible to his wonderful genius. His puns were, in the lecturer's opinion, mostly detestable, and his jokes sorry. He was an intense Tory. No autocrat born in the purple had a more thorough contempt for the rabble. With Shakespeare only the court cards counted. His world was bounded by the fogs of London, and the palace of Whitehall. He must have heard Raleigh and Drake and other adventurous spirits, who had visited America, talk of the New World, and yet he never referred to any portion of it, except in that inaccurate allusion "the still-vexed Bermoothes." He was no friend of the people. He saw in the million only the counters wherewith Kings and Nobles played their games, and he did not recognize the possibility of their becoming anything else. Mr. Greeley would not say which was the greater poet, but he would say that Milton was the better man. There was not a single passage in Shakespeare which did his manhood such honor as Milton's two sonnets on his blindness.

Of the English poets, after Milton and prior to the present century, Pope alone was deserving of mention. Not that he was a poet at all, but a very respectable philosopher. Of Goldsmith, Thomson, Gray, Young, Cowper, it might be said that they were not poets but essayists and sermonizers. They have produced nothing which mankind could not well spare. Let them quietly sink into oblivion.

Mr. Greeley gave Burns the praise of having written true poetry, after the age had been satiated with a heap of mediocre or worthless verse. In his poems might be found the fitting answer of the dumb millions to the taunts and slurs of Shakespeare.

Of the present poetical era, Keats was the morning star. Byron held the highest place among modern poets, though the influence of much that he had written was bad. As Goethe could not have modeled his "Mephistopheles" on Byron's life, it had been said that Byron must have modeled his life on Goethe's "Mephistopheles." Byron's life has never yet been properly written, and it would indeed be a difficult task to write a life of him that would suit the Sunday Schools.

Coleridge, Rogers, Southey, Campbell—with the exception of one or two little poems of each—literature, the lecturer thought, could spare them all. Wordsworth was a remarkable instance of tenacity. He began his poetical life with a theory, and, though possessed of no remarkable powers, he persisted in his theory, and finally conquered his critics. The credit of that theory, however, was not so much due to Wordsworth as to Mrs. Hemans, whose poetry Mr. Greeley greatly praised.

Of Hood he spoke in high terms. Tennyson he lauded warmly, instancing the "In Memoriam," "The Princess" and "Maud," as foremost among the gems of English literature.

Of Robert Browning, he said the reading public knows too little. Even in England he startled some of his judicious friends by saying that he was not inferior to Tennyson. He especially indicated the "Blot in the Scutcheon," "Pippa Passes," and "Paracelsus" as among the best poems of the century. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the wife of Robert, received due praise from Mr. Greeley, especially for her poem of "Aurora Leigh."

Mr. Greeley, in concluding his lecture, remarked that on a future occasion, he would deliver a lecture on the Poetry and Poets of America.

Obituary.

The Charleston *Mercury* has the following notice of the late Com. Gedney: He distinguished himself by his successful labors in the Coast Survey, and has been identified with that great undertaking by the discovery of the channel into New-York Harbor which bears his name. For this important service he received a valuable testimonial from the merchants of New-York. His last tour of active service was in the Chinese seas, where he had command of a sloop-of-war. Since his return, severe physical suffering incapacitated him from active service, and he returned to his native city to die among his kindred.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received at the War Department announcing the death of Colonel William Turnbull, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He was chief of his corps under General Scott in Mexico in 1848, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, first in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and secondly in the battle of Chapultepec. Colonel T. was a graduate of West Point, and at the time of his decease had been in the military service forty years. He had suffered much from impaired health during the last year.

The late M. Abbatucci, Minister of Justice in France, was a native of Corsica. He entered the French Magistracy in 1816, and held various grades of office for thirty-three years. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839. In 1849 he vacated his seat in the Court of Cassation to defend in the Legislative Assembly the cause of order. Shortly after, the Emperor rewarded a constant fidelity by confiding to him the office of Minister of Justice.

Hon. John Fleming, the distinguished Scotch Professor of Natural Science, died recently. He has long held a place in the first rank of British naturalists. His *History of British Animals* and *Philosophy of Zoology*, though written thirty years ago, are still standard books.

Hon. Asa W. Wildes, long known in Essex County, Mass., as County Commissioner, died at his residence in Newburyport on Friday, at the age of 71.

A Gratifying Result.—It will be seen by the official announcement which we publish to-day that the nomination of General Denver as Secretary of Kansas Territory, in place of Frederick P. Stanton, removed, has been confirmed by the Senate. This prompt action of the Senate in response to the policy of the Administration on the subject of Kansas will be hailed with satisfaction by the country.—*Washington Union.*

Mississippi State Treasury Suspended.—The Vicksburg *Whig* makes the following extract from a letter from Jackson, 29th ult.: "I saw a warrant on our State Treasury to-day, endorsed: 'No money in the Treasury. Nov. 25, 1857.' So we go; banks and State [illegible]."

Resumption of Specie Payments.

A meeting of bank officers was held at the Clearing House on Friday afternoon, at which the following banks were represented:

Bank of New-York,	Bank of the Republic,
Merchants' Bank,	Chatham Bank,
Mechanics' Bank,	People's Bank,
Union Bank,	Hanover Bank,
Bank of America,	Irving Bank,
Phenix Bank,	Metropolitan Bank,
City Bank,	Citizens' Bank,
Tradesmen's Bank,	Market Bank,
Fulton Bank,	St. Nicholas Bank,
Merchants' Ex. Bank,	Shoe and Leather Bank,
But. and Drov. Bank,	Corn Exchange Bank,
Mech. and Trad. Bank,	Continental Bank,
Leather Man'f. Bank,	Bank of Commonwealth,
Seventh Ward Bank,	Oriental Bank,
Bank of State of N. Y.,	Marine Bank,
American Ex. Bank,	Atlantic Bank,
Broadway Bank,	Imp. and Traders' Bank,
Ocean Bank,	Park Bank,
Mercantile Bank.	Artisans' Bank.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That on and after to-morrow we will resume specie payments in full on all our liabilities.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the morning papers.

WM. A. BOOTH, Chairman.

R. S. Oakley, Secretary.

The following Banks were not represented at the meeting, but are said to be in favor of the step taken:

Manhattan Co.,	Bank of Commerce,
Chemical Bank,	Pacific Bank,
National Bank,	Bank of North America,
Greenwich Bank,	Nassau Bank.

The Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Alderman Harris in the Chair.

The Seventh Ward returns were taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,322; Tiemann, 2,250.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 2,147; Smith, 1,298; Wagner, 908.

The Seventh Ward (part of the Fourth Aldermanic District) gives Stevens 1,063; Lindsay, 1,236.

The Seventh Ward (part of the Eighth Aldermanic District) gives Adams 909; McConnell, 465; Walker, 230; Floyd, 176; Falconer, 6; Scattering, 22.

The Second District return of the Seventh Ward for Councilmen, was ordered to be sent back for the correction of a clerical error.

The Second District return of the Eighteenth Ward for Supervisors; the Ninth District return for Civil Justice, and the Tenth District return for Inspector of Common Schools, were corrected. The Eighteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

Alderman Wilson handed in the return of the Second District of the First Ward for School Officers, saying that he had been unable to find the Canvassers to correct his return. He moved that the original return be accepted as correct. Carried.

A resolution was adopted that the returns of the several Wards be published in the *Daily News*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express*, the *Sunday Times*, the *Sunday Atlas*, and *Staats Zeitung*.

Alderman Fulmer presented a petition from the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the Third Ward, asking that twenty more votes in that district be allowed for Lothrop and twenty more for Welsh for Police Justice. The petition was granted.

The returns of all the Wards were then announced as having been read, but that the corrections ordered to be made in the Second District of the Twelfth Ward; in the First and Ninth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward; in the First and Fourth Districts of the Twenty-second Ward and the Second District of the Seventh Ward had not yet been sent in.

The Board then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Personal.

Twenty-four years ago, (November, 1833,) one John Ingle died in Cambridge, England, leaving a large family. Ingle was a careless man, and left his papers in disorder. Two months ago, his oldest son discovered among a mass of old documents £3,000 worth of scrip in the Three Per Cents., which had lain hidden there many years. On application at the proper quarter, he discovered that the interest accruing in the interval had mounted up to the respectable figure of £1,500. He established his claim, and the family now comes into possession of the snug sum of £3,500—or $17,500.

Under the head of "a very salutary sentence," an English paper records the sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment upon an unhappy Italian whose only offence was the grinding of a hand-organ in the street, to the annoyance of one Mr. George Lording, who sued for the abatement of the nuisance. There are several hundreds of these itinerant musicians in New-York who don't fall upon such evil times.

The shoe-blacks of London are formed into a regular brigade, under suitable supervision. The third annual report, just published, states that the earnings of forty boys for the past year have amounted to $2,880. Of this sum, $1,815 was paid for their maintenance, and the balance is placed to their credit in the savings bank. Perhaps a similar organization would work well in New-York.

The Boston *Transcript* contradicts the current report that Rev. Dr. Chapin proposes to devote to the poor the entire receipts of his lecturing tour this Winter. The mistake originated in the fact that the proceeds of a single lecture were so set apart.

Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard University, is to give a course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on "The Principal English Philosophers and Metaphysicians, from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton."

Lieut. E. P. Hunt, of the United States Engineer Corps, has been ordered to the command of Fort Taylor, Fa. The present officer in charge, Captain D. P. Woodbury, retains command of Fort Jefferson.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Mr. George W. Curtis is engaged to appear before literary societies in Massachusetts almost every evening for some time.

Resolutions complimentary to Lieut. Maury and recommendatory of his restoration to active naval service, have been passed by the Legislature of Alabama.

Rev. John Pierpont, now 72 years of age, was married last week to his third wife, Mrs. Fowler, of Campbellville, N. Y.

Mr. Sandidge, M. C., from Louisiana, was *not* on board the lost steamer *Rainbow*.

The late Samuel Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., left legacies of $5,400 for benevolent objects.

Escape of Negroes—Bloodhounds on the Track.

From the Jefferson (Miss.) Journal, Nov. 27.

On Monday night last, while the jailor, Mr. Robert Haines, was waiting upon Mr. Wm. Smiley, with his supper, two negroes, escaping from their room, ran down the hall, and before Mr. Haines had time to arrest them, escaped at the door, and took their way across the fields toward Port Gibson. Alarm was immediately made, and mounted horsemen scoured the respective roads from Fayette to Rodney, to Natchez and Port Gibson, while a pack of hounds were also despatched for, and about three hours after the escape of the negroes, were howling and running on their trail. The negroes held their distance with remarkable energy and endurance, and were not overtaken until after a race of about twenty-five miles, when they were caught near the residence of Dr. Magruder, about two miles East of Port Gibson. They left Fayette about 7 o'clock on Monday night, and about 3 o'clock on Tuesday they were returned to jail, rejoicing for a spot whereon to lie down, even be it the naked floor of a cell. The strongest and most desperate of the two excused himself on the pretence that he couldn't resist the temptation to run away; and the other dashed out after him, to catch him, and bring him back.

Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has appointed Thursday, the 31st of this month, a day of Thanksgiving.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 12.

I.—PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S FIRST MESSAGE—Entire.

II.—ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS—War, Navy, Post-Office, &c., &c.

III.—STRIKE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

IV.—EDITORIALS—The Message—England and Europe—The Treasury Report—Our [illegible] Produce—Causes of the Late Panic—Tuckerman the Mail-robber.

V.—OPENING OF CONGRESS—Judge Douglas' Speech on Kansas and the Message.

VI.—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2

Eight Copies, one year, for 12

Twenty Copies, one year, for 20

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To Canada, payable in advance .... 26 cents a year.

Within the State .... 13 cents a year.

Within the United States .... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent beyond the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

Wisconsin.—The official returns of the State Election in Wisconsin are all in except La Pointe County, which is reported to have given 46 Democratic majority. The question of the choice of Governor is therefore settled. J. E. Cross, Democrat, is elected by 362 majority over Randall. Nearly 130,000 votes were cast.

Vacant houses in Newark, N. J., are becoming plentier about the city, and rents are gradually falling. Many landlords have reduced their rents one-third.

Mrs. Place, of Hannibal, Oswego County, N. Y., met her death last week by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices,
At No. 487 Broadway.
RICH SILK TIES at 25c. and 50c. each.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lorenzo Bushnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
T. C. SHOW.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A Box, Black or Brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Unguent for the hair, tooth-powder, oils and extracts, at the inimitable Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dyeing Rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, French Suspenders, &c. Importers' and manufacturers' stock at retail, until Jan. 1, at 50 per cent. less than cost.
CHARLES LUMM, No. 312 Broadway.

LOOK—THE WEATHER, THE WEATHER—GO AND buy your Buckskin shirts and drawers of J. P. SCOTT, corner of Fulton and Broadway.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWers and gloves at retail for cash. Parcels sent home.
IRA PERREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

Haines—Pentz.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at the South Dutch Church, by Rev. John Macauley, Mr. Provost S. Haines to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late William A. F. Pentz, all of this City.

Ketcham—Kerr.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, by Rev. S. Orcutt, Mr. Silas Ketcham to Mrs. Jane E. Kerr, all of this City.

DIED.

Kingsland.—At Union, Bergen Co., N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 10, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Andrew T. Kingsland, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

McCracken.—In this City, at No. 34 Lewis-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, Joseph McCracken, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Dec. 13, from Cannon-st. Baptist Church, after the morning service.

Connelly.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 11, of a short and severe illness, Sophia, wife of James Connelly, and daughter of the late Capt. Selleck Whitney, of Albany, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 59 Walker-st., on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Lambert.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 10, Elizabeth A., wife of Edward A. Lambert, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Clinton-av., corner of Gates-av.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS.
Made from material prepared from that portion of the Wheat which is most NUTRITIOUS AND HEALTHFUL.
It is estimated that ONE POUND CONTAINS AS MUCH NUTRIMENT AS TWO POUNDS OF BREAD, as it is usually baked.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry.
They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best Crackers ever produced for FAMILY USE.
FOR LUNCH,
and with Oysters, they are unequaled.
We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and, as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest.
Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their
FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.
Delicate ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.
For Professional Gentlemen, Bankers, Merchants and Clerks, they may be used for LUNCH with great advantage in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system.
Teachers and Scholars, in schools generally, will find them very agreeable.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for Travelers in the cars; or on shipboard, at sea, they are one of the very best things that can be eaten.
The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception,
EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF "WING."
There are no other Crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as true Farina Crackers.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are sold by most of the best Grocers in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and also in many of the larger cities and towns throughout the different States.
They may be had at wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos 231 and 233 Fulton-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—BOSTON, April 13, 1852. No. 48 Union-st.—Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir: Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side and chest. I became so much reduced that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis I heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and he told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years.
Respectfully, MARY ROWE.
We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.
WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stage of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 314 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him. Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

REDUCTION!
For the purpose of [illegible] very large stock of
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING
we have concluded to submit to a yet greater
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
1. We are determined if possible, to carry no Winter Clothing over into next year, as we desire to open each season with a perfectly FRESH STOCK.
2. We are now commencing the manufacture of our Spring Wholesale stock, and will put on about one thousand hands, which will require large outlays of cash.
3. We are willing to submit to large losses now, and look to better times to come for remuneration.
Our stock is largely assorted, in all our favorite styles of
OVERCOATS,
RAGLANS,
PELISSIERS,
BUSINESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
PANTS AND VESTS, &c.,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
with a large stock in our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT to make to order.
And an immense stock of seasonable FURNISHING GOODS. Amounting in all to over
$300,000 WORTH
of stylish seasonable Clothing, &c., which we are now closing out at this
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 323 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

$100.000.—MY IMMENSE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING
Selling off
At a great sacrifice,
For cash.
At DEGROOT'S
Celebrated Granite Hall,
No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES.
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash, and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

50 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
EMBROIDERY SALE.
The immense assortment of
Embroideries contained in the stores No. 387 Broadway, and No. 301 Grand-st., is now ready for sale at retail at the above extraordinary reduction in prices, and are now
Offered by Assignees
For the benefit of creditors, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
Comprising, in part, Scotch and French Needlework:
Cambric and Swiss sets,
Linen and cambric breakfast sets,
Cambric, Swiss and linen collars,
Cambric and Swiss sleeves,
Cambric and Swiss flouncing edgings, insertings,
Children's embroidered robes,
Children's embroidered waists,
Embroidered and corded skirts,
Embroidered camb. hdkfs. in all qualities,
Ladies' and gent's. plain and printed do.
Lace sets, collars, sleeves, flouncing edgings, insertings in real Honiton, Valenciennes, &c. Black French and Brussels laces.
200 pieces Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, from 18c. to 37½c. each.
Also, 500 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, at half price.
The above sale offers unequaled advantages for persons making holiday presents.
Sale peremptory, without the least reserve.
C. G. HOOK, one of the assignees.

PANIC PRICES! PANIC PRICES!
OF
NEW SILKS, RICH SILKS,
CHEAP SIKS,
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Incredulous as it may appear,
WE WILL OFFER THIS DAY,
Rich Silks at 31 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 37½ cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 6[illegible] cents per yard.
And Extra Rich Silks at 75 cents.
This is a reduction of
50 TO 75 PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
TO CLOSE
THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 Grand-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
By order of the Administrator,
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is prepared to offer to the public
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable capes.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable muffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cuffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cardinals.
Ladies' rich mink capes, muffs and cuffs.
Gentlemen's fur capes and gloves.
Also, reversible Otter and Astracan lambs' wool overcoats, of superior quality.
Gentlemen's cuffs and collars.
Sleigh robes, Bear skins and
Lap robes, Wolf skins.
All at prices
Far below manufacturers' cost prices.

NO. 303 CANAL-ST.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
Best Lyons Velvet Cloaks, with rich trimming $40
Elegant all-wool Beaver Circulars and Raglans $12 to $15
Superfine West of England Cloth Cloaks, silk-lined .... $18 to $22
French Velvet Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, all shades .... $8 to $14
Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods, as they will find them cheaper than can be purchased at any other house in the City.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAK-PATTERNS
AT
DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 375 Broadway.
Ladies, call and see the new rival Cloak, of a circular form, with a very graceful sleeve; also, the Ambrosia, an elegant design, basque back; also, the Circleine, with a Raglan sleeve; new and elegant Sleeves in great variety; the Lily Sleeve is a perfect gem for Winter dress.
Prices reduced. Sleeves, 6 cents. Cloaks, 25 cents. Accurate Waist Patterns, cut by measure, 13 cents. Children's patterns, 10 cents.
Branches, No. 322 Canal-st., and No. 269 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE EX. AND BEAVER GLOVES FOR ONLY $4—SUCH AS SOLD FOR $6 and $7 per pair, can be had by the BOX or SINGLE PAIR, at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 28 Maiden-lane,
corner of
Nassau-st.

FURS.
We have some very dark MINK HALF-CAPES, at $30 and $35—such as sold last year for $45, $50 and $60.
NO BETTER GOODS IN NEW-YORK.
WHITE AND BIRD'S,
No. 28 Maiden-lane,
corner Nassau-st.

FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE BEAVER COLLARS.
Such as we have sold at $6, for only $4.
We have 20 dozen. Can be had by the dozen or single one, only $4, at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
[illegible]
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
[illegible] Mink [illegible]
Extra sets of Mink at [illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes at [illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at [illegible]
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing [illegible] moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
No. 361 Broadway.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
Still further reduction in prices, in view of the approaching
HOLIDAYS.
Beautiful Black Beaver Circulars .... [illegible]
Superfine Heavy Beaver Circulars .... [illegible]
Superfine Heavy Beaver Circular Sleeves .... [illegible]
Esquimaux Beaver Circulars, very fine .... [illegible]
Esquimaux Beaver Circular Sleeves .... [illegible]
Extra Superfine Esquimaux Beaver Circular Sleeves [illegible]
Will be exhibited on and after Monday, Dec. 7.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great inducement to purchasers.
Broché Stella Bordered Shawls .... [illegible]
Plush Stella Bordered Shawls .... [illegible]
Rich Chenille Bordered Shawls .... [illegible]
Extra Bordered Shawls .... [illegible]
AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

THIS WEEK,
AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE,
A large lot of beautiful
WATER-PROOF DOUBLE TWEED CIRCULARS,
Large size, and richly trimmed, at $7,
A novelty, not to be seen elsewhere.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
$3 50, $4, $5 and $6,
Suitable for winter wear.
Gray and brown Beaver Circulars,
$7, $8, $9, full size.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS and FINE FURS.
The entire of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
And GENUINE FURS
Will be offered during the remainder of the season at prices
STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
This announcement includes all the
CHOICE NOVELTIES
In Cloaks.
Received by us per late steamer.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
We are now offering our entire stock of Cloaks, Circulars, Raglans, &c., at retail, at very low prices. Also heavy French Beaver Cloths at $2 50. Cloaks of every description made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
9 and 12 Chambers-st., up stairs, 2 doors from Broadway.

HOW TO ECONOMIZE.
Buy your French and Stone-China Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 380 Bleecker-st.,
At the following unparalleled
REDUCED PRICES.
Gold-band Dinner Sets, 201 pieces .... [illegible]
Gold-band and Decorated Dinner Sets, 138 pieces [illegible]
Gold-band and Decorated Tea Sets, 47 pieces .... [illegible]
Silver-plated Cake Baskets .... [illegible]
Silver-plated Castors .... [illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen .... [illegible]
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen .... [illegible]
White and Fancy Toilet Sets from .... [illegible]
Parian marble statuettes and table cutlery; glass shades for clocks, &c., round, oval and square, holiday presents, &c., at equally low prices.
E. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer, No. 380 Bleecker-st.,
Two doors west of 6th-av. Railroad.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 28 and 30 Park-place,
and
Nos. 29 and 31 Murray-st.
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find in those old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their assortments as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices.
At the auction salesroom No. 398 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered, at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, Made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade.
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE
OF
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
ON
THURSDAY, DEC. 10.
The entire stock of a large importer will be offered for sale at prices unprecedented.
The stock consists of the most fashionable goods ever imported.
10,000 Collars at all prices.
5,000 setts with cuff and gauntlet sleeves.
10,000 setts with flowing sleeves.
1,000 embroidered handkerchiefs, very fine.
500 robe skirts, ranging in price from $20 to $60.
Also, a large lot of Lace Curtains from the first manufacturers in Europe.
The entire stock will be sold regardless of cost for cash, within 15 days at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS AT A SACRIFICE.
One Extra Dark
Hudson Bay Sable Cape, Muff and Cuffs,
Which cost $700 to manufacture.
Will be sold for
$300.
Call and see it at the
Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.
PATON & CO.
will offer the whole of their extensive stock of
LACE CURTAINS
AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
the largest in the City, at less than cost, for a few weeks only.
Curtain Materials at greatly reduced prices.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
[illegible] dozen Superior Black Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

LADIES IN WANT OF DRY GOODS, CALL at GEORGE KEYES', No. 258 8th-av., and see the largest, cheapest and best stock up-town, and crowds of customers day and night, in consequence of the late fire in the store. The stock is all new, and bought at panic prices. Goods will be higher, and now is the time to buy.

A FEW RICH SABLES FOR SALE AT half the prices of last season, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 12, MUSICA—the celebrated Prima Donna, Mme. ALBONI, GARDINI, ROMANI, MARIO, LUCCHESI, and LA GRANGE.

Sixth and last night of Mme. ALBONI.

Sixth and last night of Mme. LA GRANGE.

MARTA.

GIRL FORMERLY.

The musical direction by Signor DE LA GRANGE. Madame JOHNSTONE-BISHOP, Mr. PIZZIGNANI, CARL FORMES, CARL JOHNSTONE-BISHOP.

The Director begs to state that the celebrated work, which during the last few months has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composition of Flotow, as arranged for the opera by Mr. Bunn, and given for the first time at the Academy on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1857.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to the position required, to be had at the Academy of Music; at BRESLINE'S, and SHELDON'S stationery store, No. 688 Broadway.

Admission tickets, $1, family circle tickets and stall-chairs 25 cents, can be purchased only at the door.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17,

The public are respectfully informed that

CARL FORMES, Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING, and Mr. [illegible]

will make their first appearance in Haydn's Sacred Oratorio, THE CREATION.

Which will be given by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIA SOCIETY, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

Two Grand Performances—Afternoon and Evening.

Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance at 2 o'clock.

The great Gabriel in Two Comic Parts.

Antoine and Jerome Ravel, Marietta Zanfretta.

The great monkey piece, JOCKO, Marietta as the Ape.

The comic pantomimes, MOODEMUS.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE LIGHT ROPE.

MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and YOUNG AMERICA.

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

The Ape.....Marietta Pico.....Gabriel Ravel

Doors open at 1; to commence at 2; evening at 4.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

Evening Performance at 7½ o'clock.

At the night.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.

Teresa Rolla in a new part. Marietta Zanfretta.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE LIGHT ROPE.

Marietta Zanfretta, Gabriel Ravel, Young America.

Grand comic ballet, FIGARO.

Rosina.....(first time) Signorina Rolla

MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND REALITY.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance every Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee

(Also of the Walnut-street Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)

Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon

Director of the Arena.....R. White

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Messrs. VAN AMBURGH & CO. have to inform the public that by an arrangement with Mr. Lent, they have rented this house for a number of nights. The stage has been [illegible] and a [illegible] constructed, which will be found second to none for its [illegible] stability and elegance. New scenery has been painted and the furniture by VAN AMBURGH & CO. have expressly invented a series of [illegible] which they believe will be found [illegible] to any amphitheatre in America or Europe. The Great establishments in London and Paris.

MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857, AT

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

GRAND EQUESTRIAN, ZOOLOGICAL AND HIPPODRAMATIC COMPANY,

which includes the GREATEST EQUESTRIANS.

MOST SPLENDID PROPERTIES.

WONDERS AND GRAPHICS.

BEST GYMNASTS.

FINEST MUSICIANS IN THE WORLD.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS grand performance for children and schools. Doors open at 2; performance to commence at 3.

Free list suspended (except the press) for the afternoon performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....50 cents | Third Tier and Gal. 25 cents

Parquet.....50 cents | Private Boxes.....$5 and $8

2d Tier, Family Cir. 25 cents | Orchestra Stalls.....$1

Seats may be secured daily at the Museum. No extra charge.

Treasurer Mr. P. WARREN | Asst. Treas. Mr. W. TSYON

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Dec. 12

The entirely new drama, in five acts and seven tableaux, will be produced.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Written by the Club.

This work commences with a prologue, representing a scene in

THE PANIC OF 1857.

Out of the events engendered at the period arise the incidents which compose a drama of deep interest, in which are depicted

SCENES OF NEW-YORK LIFE

during the terrible crisis through which we are now passing.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER,

LOCAL SCENERY,

SUBJECTS OF PASSING INTEREST,

all contribute to render this work an exciting and speaking picture of

NEW-YORK AS IT IS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NIGHT.

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED THE SEA OF ICE,

and still the public eagerness to do so IS UNABATED.

A very few nights however, must close the career of this MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, when other novelties of a sterling character will be presented.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1857,

THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Ognarina, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene

Carlos, an adventurer.....Jordan

Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson

Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania Mr. Wheatleigh

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with new scenery, by Hawthorne.

The most extensive preparations are being made for affording the numerous patrons of LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, at this season,

GREAT CHRISTMAS TREAT,

in the form of an old-fashioned PANTOMIME, which will be placed upon the stage with that perfection which lavish expenditure of TIME, TASTE, ENERGY and ARTISTIC LABOR can alone achieve.

BALCONY CHAIRS only to cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

Seats in the Family Circle equal to any in the Theatre, in point of comfort and view of the stage, only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

SATURDAY.—A bill full of Fun and Variety.

BROUGHAM and BURTON in three characters each.

Three very laughable pieces.

COLEMAN'S COMEDY OF JOHN BULL,

Farce of ANGELS AND LUCRETIAS, and extravaganza, THE SIAMESE TWINS, Messrs BURTON and BROUGHAM. Dennis Bulgruddery, Mr. Brougham; Job Thornberry, Mr. Burton. Mr. ROGERS will appear in the farce, and sing his new and much admired version of "My Poor Dog Tray."

On MONDAY, Mr. C. MATHEWS will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. B. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,

The performance to commence with

HANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists,

To conclude with the Pantomime of

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of

THE SURGEON OF PARIS.

To be followed with

THE REVOLT IN INDIA; OR, THE FALL OF DELHI.

To conclude with the Extravaganza of

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME

All ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new side-disturbing, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE GRACE MARTYR. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving dioramas of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MOZART CONCERT HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A grand concert in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, by permission of S. Ullman, Esq., all the most distinguished artists from the Academy of Music have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear. Particulars in future bills.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII. on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music), beginning at 8 o'clock. On MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., she will read Othello.

The evening readings of the Course will be on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowell's and Christern's Bookstores, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Denis, New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels, at 663 Astor House; also of Mrs. W. Sullman, janitor of the College.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MISS JULIA A. FOOTE, ASSISTED BY MR. W. HENRY JONES, announces her first Vocal Concert on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1857, at Sixty Seven Mercer-st., one door from Broadway, nearly opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents each, reserved to the end of the hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department in behalf of the widows and orphans fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the committee of the following:

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 10 Michael-st.

PETER H. RYDER, Treasurer, No. 66 Market-st.

JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 240 Pearl-st.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1857.—Tickets to be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM. HALL & SONS's, No. 120 Broadway; G. A. GROWEN'S, No. 629 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 788 Broadway; and WUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 785 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTURESS OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are on view at the Hundred Celebrated works of Art on view at the Broadway Gallery, 497 and upwards, No. 497 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, At the [illegible] UNION SQUARE, [illegible] Twenty, 7th [illegible] from [illegible] to 5 P. M. [illegible] Gallery [illegible] Dec. 12, and Monday, Dec. 14.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE [illegible] NEW-YORK [illegible] hold an exhibition of all kinds of fat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and vegetables, on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of December, at the Drove-yard, Bergen, Hudson-co., N. J. [illegible] premiums will be awarded by the following committee: [illegible] Chairman of the Committee, No. [illegible] Jersey City.

The stock and poultry for exhibition will be received at the yard, at [illegible] on the Friday and Saturday, Dec. 12, and Monday, Dec. 14.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Apostles, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open every evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, [illegible] Broadway, by ARIDEN, [illegible] Egypt, [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

SYLLABUS OF A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION—To be delivered in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 14 and 15, 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Dec. 14—Introductory. The Nature, Causes and Prevalence of Consumption, by Henry Macdonald, M. D.

Thursday, Dec. 17—An Investigation of the Methods of Treatment recommended, by Professor Strong, M. D., of Geneva, N. Y. Henry Macdonald, M. D., of New-York.

Tuesday, Dec. 22—An Investigation of the Method of Treatment by Direct Medication of the Lungs, by Horace Dunton, M. D.

Medical gentlemen, students, and the public generally, are invited to attend these Lectures. Admission free.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

The subscriber having recently returned from England, is prepared to furnish reliable information in relation to next of kin, being in the employment of [illegible] and discovery, and many names which have appeared in the newspapers. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York; or address the subscriber, as above, or at Morrisania, Westchester County.

CHAUNCEY SMITH.

KNAPP'S PREMIUM PATENT LAMP.

THIS IS NOT A CHEAT

AND ONE OF THE SAFEST LAMPS IN THE WORLD.

THE OILS USED IN IT ARE NON-EXPLOSIVE.

The lamp received a premium at the last Fair in this City, as will be seen by the annexed report of the Premium Committee, which gives the preference to lamps for burning the cheap hydro-carbon oils. It gives the most effective, steady and mellow light extant. Many who for years had discontinued reading and working by artificial light experience no difficulty in using this. It is the cheapest and most brilliant light of the age. The flame can be so graduated as to cost but one-third of a cent per hour; or, if required, it will produce a light equal, at least, to ten candles, or six two-inch fluid burners, and at a cost of but one cent per hour.

The cheapness of the light being a fixed fact, it particularly recommends itself to hard times, and speaks in glowing words to the prudent and economical. These oils being non-explosive, this lamp is of all others best adapted for family and ship's use.

Old lamps can be altered to fit these burners, thus making what are now worthless both useful and ornamental.

Chandeliers, hanging and table lamps with reflectors also every variety of pattern and price for table use, at wholesale and retail, by the undersigned.

CENTURY LIGHT.

The following extract from the report of the Judges on Lamps, Chandeliers, &c. at the twenty-ninth Annual Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, Nov., 1857, justifies the appellation of the Century Light.

No. 1369. Oil are one and the same lamp. In the year 1677, Dr. Hook made some observations on the construction of flame so important, the wonder is that he should not have discovered the principle introduced by Argand in 1784. Up to this time every wick consisted of a solid cone, the flame from which was supplied by air upon its outside.

The Argand has air supplied both upon the inside and outside, the wick being concentric.

This Argand principle added to the first cost of all lamps seriously, notwithstanding the Argand is the lamp of the world, producing perfect combustion steady, efficient and durable light. A. H. KNAPP, the inventor of lamp 1326 and 2941, has most ingeniously given us, after a lapse of seventy years, a cheap Argand lamp, without in anywise interfering with the durability and certainty of the great Argand burner, thus placing within reach of all burning oils the lamp in use at the times, at the same time giving a more cleanly lamp than that of so long standing.

A silver medal was awarded William Spooner for Knapp's Patent Lamp for burning the hydro-carbon oils.

Signed JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec. Prem. Com.

TESTIMONIALS.

Numerous testimonials, similar to the following, are being constantly received:

FROM MR. GOVERNOR RANOM.

I have used Knapp's Patent Lamp for five evenings. It is said that three gills of the oil will burn fifteen hours, and from the experiments I have made I think it will. There is no unpleasant odor from it, and it gives a brilliant and beautiful light, very soft and agreeable to the eye.

From what I have used it, I think, all things considered, it is the most beautiful and agreeable light I have ever used. GEO. N. BRIGGS.

PITTSFIELD, Sept. 14, 1857.

FROM M. LEON, ESQ., DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

I have tried Knapp's Patent Lamp, and give it my unqualified approbation, for the steady and brilliant light afforded by it. The lamp, when burning the oil at the rate of a gill in about three hours, gives a light equal to six or eight burning-fluid burners; at least I came to that conclusion after making the experiment. The light is peculiar on account of its diffusiveness: it illuminates the whole room better than any other lamp with which I am acquainted. MARCUS LYON.

ITHACA, Nov. 6, 1857.

FROM REV. T. DWIGHT HUNT, PASTOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

I cheerfully certify to the value of Knapp's Patent Lamp. It burns steadily and brilliantly. Its light is equal to that of a gas burner, and far superior to that of the fluid lamps in ordinary use. I should judge, also, that it was much more economical than either.

ITHACA, Nov. 6, 1857. T. DWIGHT HUNT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To gentlemen of small means a favorable opportunity is offered in this business.

Merchants in this City, Brooklyn and vicinity, who would like to associate this with their present business, will be supplied with the lamps and oil on such terms as to afford them a handsome profit.

These persons throughout the country who own "rights" in the above lamp will be supplied with the lamps, oils, wicks, &c., of the first quality, and on the best terms. Orders solicited by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The manufacturers offer for sale, at low prices the following second-hand Presses:

One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 19x36.
Two Double Cylinder Printing Machines, bed 31x50.
One Job Printing Machine, bed 13x16.
One Job Printing Machine, bed 16x20.
One Card Printing Machine.
Also, Hand Presses, several sizes

The above-named Machines are all in first-rate order, having been but little worn, and thoroughly repaired. For prices, apply to R. HOE & CO.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!

The subscriber has opened a depôt at No. 163 CANAL-ST. for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:

FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS.
PEAS.
RICE.
PEARL BARLEY.
TEA.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.
POTATOES.
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds, and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.

A. M. COWIN, No. 163 Canal-st.

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PARTON'S LIFE OF BURR.

LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.

One volume, 700 pages, octavo. Illustrated by engravings on steel and wood. Price $2 75.

"Parton's life of Burr is, in every respect, an able and peculiar work of [illegible] Americans, who claims to be the first [illegible] story of Aaron Burr. Strange [illegible] to the first time, and [illegible] to the subject the [illegible] in favor of the great Democratic Party of the United States is fully recorded. The volume is printed on superfine paper, and illustrated with portraits, by [illegible] of Burr and his daughter Theodosia, and several other engravings.

Price, in cloth, $1 75.

ALSO READY TODAY:

COUSIN WILLIAM. By THEODORE HOOK. One vol., 12mo. Price 91.

GERALDINE HUNTER. By THEODORE HOOK. One vol., 12mo. Price 91.

Being volumes 4 and 5 of "Mason's Library of Standard Tales," Harriet and Sophia Lee's Canterbury Tales, price 25 cents each, sent free of postage.

In active preparation, and to be issued the week before Christmas, the volume for 1858 of the

NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858.

12mo, cloth. Price 25 cents.

MASON BROTHERS,

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THE ONLY LADIES' BOOK IN AMERICA—THE "QUEEN OF THE MONTHLIES,"

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SPLENDID EMBELLISHMENTS AND ABLE AUTHORS.

"Family Poetry," "Lines on Leaving Home," "Home and Abroad," "Life at Sea," "Fashions in Difficulties," "Fashions in Comfort"—Two beautifully-colored plates, THE AMERICAN CUSHION, printed in gold and colors.

TWELVE PAGES OF EMBROIDERY, &c., printed in [illegible]

MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone" and "Hidden Path," has a story in this number. Mrs. HAYES continues "Mamma's Stories" in this number. The author of "The Talker Family" in "character" begins one of her caustic articles in January number.

There are 96 pages in the January number of engravings specially [illegible] and in all 106 pages.

Look at the January number at any of the periodical stores.

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D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK,

PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;

OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.

BY UNCLE ED.

1 vol., cloth, with 7 illustrations, $0 75. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 00.

A work unprecedented in [illegible] by [illegible] collection of [illegible] of married life, [illegible] irritations [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] Theodosia, and several other engravings.

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In active preparation, and to be issued the week before Christmas, the volume for 1858 of the

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The undersigned will sell at [illegible] a large collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, [illegible] Travels and Science, elegantly illustrated and [illegible] Standard Works, [illegible] Gift Books, [illegible] suited to the approaching holidays.

ROBERT CRAIGHEAD,

[illegible] from the Trade Sales, [illegible] ALL THE NEW [illegible] BOOKS, [illegible] Several choice [illegible] Lives of the Poets, Elegant [illegible] Byron, Shakspeare, Scott, Moore and Burns in various styles. Owen Jones' [illegible] Works, (Nibbs,) Waverley [illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

Commencing at 10 o'clock [illegible] morning. Catalogues may be had at the [illegible]

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WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

[illegible] WELLS' NEW CHART—WAR IN INDIA.

[illegible] of War [illegible] Delhi, [illegible] of the Sepoy revolt—Capture of Delhi—[illegible] of the City and Surrounding Country, [illegible] Chart, [illegible] Price 25 cents.

Agents wanted in parts of the United States and Canada, to whom extra inducements will be given.

Papers giving one insertion, will receive a copy, postpaid. Address J. G. WELLS, No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—JUST OUT—Price 25 cents, MARGARET MAITLAND; or, A Tale of Truth, by EDNA DOROE. Universally pronounced one of the most interesting popular and commercial works of the day; which may be read with pleasure and profit by young and old. For sale by all Booksellers.

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PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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FANCY FURS,

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E. & G. RESSELEY,

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and

JEWELRY,

No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

DIAMOND RINGS,

For ladies and gentlemen, for sale, at thirty per cent below the usual retail prices, by

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.

New and beautiful styles, for sale, at thirty per cent below the usual retail prices, by

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,

For sale, at thirty per cent below the usual retail prices, by

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

LADIES' GOLD LOCKETS,

For daguerreotypes or hair, one, two, three, four and six glasses, for sale, wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

TO MEET THE CRISIS.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HENRY LEVY,

No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE,

Offers at RETAIL,

His immense stock of

USEFUL, ARTISTIC and ORNAMENTAL

FANCY GOODS,

imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 28 Vesey-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

NO. 663 BROADWAY.—MME. SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, opposite Bond-st. Mozart Hall entrance. Open every day and evening for private lessons and classes. Grand soirées on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. "Les Lanciers," every night, taught without extra charge.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATEE, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, sober and industrious man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references; which the subscriber has lived with for the last three years. Apply at the establishment of W. ASTON, No. 611 Broadway, in the Grand Store, for three days; will be attended to. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and young women; the one is a first-rate cook and good pastry cook; the other is a good chambermaid and plain sewer; both are good washers and ironers; would prefer to go to the country. Apply at No. 474 Sixth-st., between 26th and 27th-sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND [illegible] Apply to J. E. MORGAN, No. 3 Mott-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOR TWO MORE, BY [illegible] girls, who are good [illegible] and [illegible] Apply at No. 2 Mercer-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, AND [illegible] Apply at No. 75 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, would be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 179 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman who perfectly understands her business, soups, meats, game, deserts. Has good City references. Apply at No. 46 Lafayette-place, in the top store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, a situation, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable young widow, who has had the misfortune of losing her husband lately; will go for moderate wages; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 16th-st., in the rear house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City references; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c. Call at No. 26 12th-st., west of 6th-av., the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waiter, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 646 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, as housekeeper, or would be willing to take care of a small infant, or invalid lady. Apply at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 130 Forsyth-st. Call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as seamstress or nurse; she is capable of doing the entire charge of an infant, and can also produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress or to go out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 64 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 224 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE ENGLISH young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework. Also, by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse and plain seamstress, and can do chamber-work; best of City reference; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 41 West 33d st. Can be seen for two days, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl, as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 179 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer. Good reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or washing and ironing, or general housework; the best of City references given. Call at 192 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, and to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to going in the country. Can be seen for a week at her present situation, No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER, or to do the sewing and assist in the nursery; the best of City references. Apply at No. 75 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, RELIABLE [illegible] Apply at No. 75 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man, a situation as coachman and groom, one who fully understands his business in every respect, and can show letters of the highest recommendation. Apply for three days at No. 77 West 27th-st., rear building, to J. M. D.

WANTED—IN A BANKING-HOUSE, THREE clerks, salaries ranging from $600 to $1,000. As many incompetent applicants now unemployed will answer an advertisement of this character, we make a rule of inserting no notice, on the inclosure of one dollar, with reference. Address BANKER, Broadway Post-Office, for three days only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman as seamstress in a private family; she is a neat, quick sewer, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, or make herself otherwise useful. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good reference. Apply for 3 days, at No. 69 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, work by the day or week—understand washing and ironing, and house-cleaning; also, washing done in the neatest manner, at her own residence. Call or address Mrs. SPENCER, No. 16 Koser-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or waitress to do general housework; has no objection to going into the country. Has good reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, would be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 179 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman who perfectly understands her business, soups, meats, game, deserts. Has good City references. Apply at No. 46 Lafayette-place, in the top store.

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AUCTION SALES.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Securities
EVERY DAY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
SALE THIS DAY.
Bills, stocks, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

R. P. RANKS, Auctioneer.
RANKS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 38 Maiden-lane, a valuable and desirable assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., &c., comprising mahogany and rosewood bureaus, parlor suites, etageres, side-boards, tables, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, a magnificent assortment of silver-plated ware, comprising tea, cake baskets, sugar tongs, spoons, forks, butter knives, goblets, &c., &c., &c. Also, a variety of crockery, china ware, glass ware, iron ware, tinware and cooking stoves, &c., &c.
Catalogues now ready.

HENRY HALLETT & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., painted household furniture—removed for convenience of sale—consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, covered in green plush; elegant carpet suites, covered in green reed; one library suite, covered in leather; elegant gilt frame pier mirrors; mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany lounges, covered in brocatelle; gilt cornices; marble sofas, pier and side tables; mahogany French bedsteads; mahogany wardrobes, washstands; black walnut and mahogany bureaus; hair mattresses, straw do., feather beds, pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of china, glass, crockery and kitchen ware. Sale positive, without reserve; will commence; also, four iron safes, suitable for dwellings; also, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds arranged in groups, singly and under glass shades.

A. J. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF Cutlery, Clocks and Japanese fancy goods, also gold watches and China ware, silver ware, &c. Also a very extensive assortment of latter, gentlemen's and children's boots by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 15, 16 and 17, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 536 Broadway. All the goods are of the finest description. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely ½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEDES & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable and extensive stock of first-class gold and silver watches, being a continuation of the sale of Monday last, comprising a large lot of English and Swiss gold and silver watches and English jewelry, consisting of heavy 36, 18 and 18 carat gold; gold English silver hunting watches; full jewelled gold and expansion watches; 18 carat Swiss detached lever, full jewelled, engine turned and engraved cases, many of which were made for English hunting lovers, plain and full jeweled; English, assorted makers; silver Swiss hunting detached levers, patent lever, and weightlessness, and hunting lever, plain and Algerine watches.
The above are all of the best quality, and imported expressly for private sale.

HENRY H. LEDES, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 7 P. M., at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of lovely oil paintings, pastels and water colors, painted by the poetic artist, W. Sidney Cox, Esq. This collection, now in view at the year, both in this country and England, includes choice works by the most celebrated American and English artists. Among them will be found pieces by Attiasse, Boddington, Darmstadt, Gifford, Gray, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, Johnson, Morris, Sartain, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Wolfe, and many others. It is seldom that we have the opportunity of offering such a choice selection of oil paintings, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

A. J. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF A CHINESE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., FOR CASH.—The subscriber will offer, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Maiden-lane (up stairs), New-York, a large and attractive assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., at public auction, being part of a consignment just imported by Jolley & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about replenishing their Holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety, &c. &c.—The particular attention of the trade is solicited.
EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
ORSON JOLLEY & WM. M. TIERS & CO.
Goods, at private sale, Nos. 43 Maiden-lane and 31 Gold-st., (up stairs.)

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
BY IRVING & WATKINS, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., Judge's Sale of Genuine Household Furniture consisting of rosewood and mahogany second-hand pianos, in black and fair cloth, mahogany sofas, lounges, side chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c., feather beds, hair mattresses, straw do., of best furniture, chairs, desks, tables, bureaus, &c. Brussels, Ingrain, and Imp. carpets, hall stands, oil-cloths, mahogany and other fine furniture, and general assortment of second-hand furniture.

ABRAM H. WELLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 28 Wall-st.
BY ORDER OF SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at half o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising Mountain Iron Company Bonds, Ohio, Indianapolis, Rome, and Columbia Insurance and Commercial Bank Stocks. Regular Sales of Stocks, Bonds, and Business Paper every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MARBLE MANTELS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., on account of whom it may concern, 8 marble mantels, carved and plain. Positively without reserve, for cash. Now on view.

JOHN LAVISSE, Auctioneer.
BULBOUS ROOTS JUST RECEIVED from Holland: Hyacinths, Narcissuses, Tacettes, Jonquils, Iris, &c., &c., for sale at auction, by catalogue, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No. 675 Broadway, under La Farge Hotel.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Ballard against Ballard, and Wisner against Ballard, and others, the Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County, containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale, and regarded as one of the best mines in the Old World, with all the usual buildings, the Court House, jail and stocks, a large and extensive building used with Bryson's steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value of the property. The terms of sale will be such as to enable any purchaser to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, in equal payments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. MASSIE, Commissioner.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS.
SCHERLING & SCHERLING, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 365 Bowery, near Houston-st., offer
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from their usual prices for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—The highest premium awarded by the American Institute for the last two years, and 1857, the Gold Medal Premium has been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 477 Broadway, New-York, over those from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this city. For strength and sweetness combined, the Pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet flexible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are equally to none, being highly finished, and elegant in style. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the publicans already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 477 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS of Pianos, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first and only gold medal for the best grand piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and yields now (they and never to manufacturers of piano-fortes) and will always be. In whatever it may, they will still meet as reasonable prices as any other. A written warranty given for three years.

A CHOICE STOCK OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS JUST RECEIVED.—Albert of Jacob Gale, Grand, Square and Boston Pianos, of D. A. H. W. Gale, Melodeons and improved Wm. Gale Pianos, of every kind, for sale, at the lowest prices, at great discount from the usual prices. Rent allowed on purchase. GALE'S WAREHOUSE, No. 385 Broadway.

15 PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MELODEON (Piano-style) to rent for $2, $3 and $4 a month, or for sale at a reasonable sacrifice for cash. Pianos tuned and music thoroughly taught. At No. 265 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the recent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SONS PIANO-FORTES.—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 652 Broadway.
F. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Raven & Bacon,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms, No. 345 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale on easy terms, at their manufactory, Nos. 232, 234 and 236 Mercer-st., near Prince-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO travelers, obtained through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, Washington-place of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE HAVE NOW MADE ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
in sums of £1 upwards, at 60 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 6th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:
10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100
For which bonds will be issued against each payment.
For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.
The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 6th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidder.
A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.
By order of the Board.
J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
Committee.
Boston, Dec. 5, 1857.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—Offices of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 48 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the installments to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next in the State of Illinois, are notified that the Transfer Agents at Springfield, Ill., have notified them that they are prepared to attend to the collection of said installments, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same stock. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
Transfer Agent.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of the General Issue of the Road numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the villages of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. Also, the Interest of the Stock Holders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST.—Dec. 8, 1857.—The closing of the transfer books of the State of Illinois will be postponed to Tuesday, the 15th inst., and they will remain closed until Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
References—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. T. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dealers with this Company wishing to dispose of their scrip before the close of the year, can obtain fair prices for it at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of thirty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 12, 1857.
A. B. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURROS, Sec'y. W. W. CONKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,
E. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 9, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of the Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 23d inst. By order,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $75 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 74 Mott-st., corner Grand-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
J. W. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 32 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 18, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order,
GEO. HODGDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 18, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857.
H. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO PEACE, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition, for $250 per year.
Next term opens Jan. 7.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR BUSINESS.—A few more boys may receive private lessons at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 690 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. They will become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers. One 6th seat vacant. Regular terms, $75.

TEACHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to fill three or four hours daily by teaching the German, French or English languages in a school, or private. He has no objection to accept a situation as tutor in a school. Salary no object. Best references given. Address W. O., care of Mr. G. MAUL, No. 326 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, is desirous of forming an engagement as governess, in a private family who resides in this City or its vicinity, to teach the English branches, with French and music, or as teacher in a young ladies' seminary. The best references given and required. Address FRENCH LADY, Box 11 West 20th-st., corner of Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and French languages, having taught the latter several years in a French school, wishes immediately a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate—a comfortable home being the principal object. Address G. D., Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 9 Reade-st., New-York, May 11, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Trustees to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Alexander-st., No. 30—Avenue B, No. 64—Bowery, No. 48, 54—Bleecker-st., No. 33—Broadway, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Crystal Palace is to be Taken Down—The Conduct of the Central Park Commissioners to be Investigated.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. On motion of Alderman [illegible], an appropriation to purchase $3,000 worth of [illegible] the Kingsbridge-road and others in the northernly section, and take the money from next year's appropriation, was called up. Alderman TUCKER thought such an appropriation would be a violation of the Charter; if not, the Board might go on and use up the entire appropriation for next year before the end of the month. Alderman JACKSON claimed that the course recommended by him was legal, and would save the City thousands of dollars. In response to a request from Alderman TUCKER that he would quote a precedent for such action, he named the time when the Kingsbridge-road was macadamized before, at which time Alderman TUCKER had voted for the appropriation. Alderman TUCKER still held that under the new Charter the appropriation could not be made. Alderman BRADY thought the stone could not be purchased without advertising; that was his understanding of the Charter. Alderman JACKSON said the Charter was the same now as it was thirty years ago in that respect. It was not likely that any one man would receive more than $20 of the $3,000.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 1.

The following was presented by Alderman [illegible] and adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that James Hogg, one of the Central Park Commissioners, has used his official position and influence to exercise an undue influence with those employed and the those who sought employment upon the Central Park, in regard to their votes at the recent Election;

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places; to investigate, and that they have power to send for persons and papers on said matter.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved that the Comptroller Be & is Hereby Directed to Draw his Warrant in favor William D. Kirchmann for the sum of twenty Dollars and Eighty Seven cents for [illegible] of the Premises corner of Ninth Av. and twenty Ninth st. & Election Pole for the year 1856 and charge the same to the Proper Account.

Resolved that the Comptroller Be and is Hear By Directed to Draw his Warrant in favor of Robard [illegible] of four Dollars fifty Cents and charge the same to the Appropriate Account.

The report in favor of granting the Receiver of the Crystal Palace time to the 1st of May, 1858, to remove the building, and directing its removal within that time, was called up, when, after some debate, Alderman WILSON moved the previous question, which was lost.

Alderman FULLMER believed the Palace now belonged to the City.

Alderman TUCKER said, if the building were taken by the City, it would require the continuous labor of forty glaziers to keep the glass in.

After further debate the report was accepted and the resolution adopted, by a vote of 17 to 6.

The Board then adjourned.

Committee on Foundling Hospital.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee on the proposed Foundling Hospital, was held in the Library of the City Hall on Friday, Councilman HASWELL in the chair.

Dr. JAMES WYNNE addressed the Committee from a written paper. He commenced by observing that France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Austria and Russia had adopted the system of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL as contrasted with that of HERMANN FRANKE, and England, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, Prussia and Switzerland, a considerable part of Germany, and the United States, that of HERMANN FRANKE. In examining this question, the fact must not be lost sight of, that the difference in fundamental principles was not as diverse as at first sight might be supposed. In each the necessity of some provision is recognized. This, then, was not a question of theory, but one of actual existence, so deeply interwoven in the organization of human society as to present itself in all conditions, from the most barbarous to that in which civilization has attained its highest development.

The most ancient hospital for *enfans trouvés*, or foundlings, of which history makes mention, is that established in Milan, A. D. 787, by DATHEUS, of which an account is given by MURATORI, in his learned *Antiquities of Medieval Italy*. GUIDO DE LA [illegible], in 1070, established at Montpellier a hospital under the care of the Hospitallers of the Holy Spirit, its duties being to receive foundlings and to nourish abandoned orphans.

In 1210, the founding hospital of the Knights of the Holy Spirit was established at Jerusalem by the decree of Pope INNOCENT III. A similar institution was founded in Venice in 1380, and in Florence about 1421.

There is a magnificent hospital for foundlings in Rome. It occupies a fine position between the Vatican and the Tiber, and was built by the Saxons in 717. There is connected with the house a turning box, in which the infant is placed, the turning of which strikes a bell and announces to the inmates the arrival of the new object of their sympathies. From the year 1190 to the present time the institution has been carefully attended.

The *Ospizio della SS. Annunziata* at Naples, which claims to be the earliest establishment for foundlings in Europe, was established by SANCIA, wife of ROBERT of Provence, one of the wisest and best of the Sicilian monarchs. There are usually about 800 foundlings supported and educated there.

According to the *Documens Statistiques sur la France*, published by the Minister of Commerce, the number of cases of infanticide between 1826 and 1835 inclusive, amounted to 994, or 99 each year, being one case to each 328,530 inhabitants. From the report presented to the National Assembly upon the suppression of the "*Tours*" in April 1850, it appears that from 1830 to 1838 the cases of infanticide numbered about 104 each year. But from 1833, when the "*Tours*" were closed, to 1849, they rose to 134, from 1840 to 1845 to 147, and in 1847 they reached 174; while the criminal statistics showed a decided decrease in other crimes from 1833 to 1846. As for indirect infanticide, before birth, the number had doubled, and in some cases had increased five-fold. These observations would appear to indicate a direct connection between infanticide and the withdrawal of facilities formerly provided by the French Government for the sustentation of such illicit offspring.

The Doctor next proceeded to sketch the history of the formation of the Foundling Hospital in Paris by ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, in 1640. He described it as the most extensive and useful establishments of the kind in existence. Prior to 1835, it was customary to place the foundling in a turning-box, as in Italy; but after that period, it became necessary to obtain the certificate of abandonment from a commissary of police, who was charged by the Government to offer every inducement to parties leaving children not to abandon them, but, at the same time made it his duty never to withhold the required certificate, if the person soliciting it was not moved by his representations to abandon the purpose of parting with the infant. There are 600 beds in this Hospital, and the number received annually, and either kept in the Hospital or sent into the country, are not far from *four thousand*.

The Doctor remarked that ADDISON, in one of his papers in the *Guardian*, referred to this species of charity. The suggestion was taken up by THOMAS CORAM, and with him originated the Founding Hospital of London. The history of this institution was next given. The Doctor remarked that it had exerted a large influence upon society during a century. The description of the building, its altar-piece, its organ which was the gift of HANDEL, and the paintings the gift of WEST and others, were mentioned. Here HANDEL conducted his Messiah for many years, realizing much for the funds of the institution. About 400 children are provided for annually. At a proper age they are apprenticed.

Two important questions arise: First, the effect which founding hospitals exercise over *legitimacy*; and, secondly, their influence upon *infanticide*. The Doctor presented a tabular statement, (illustrative of his views,) in which are given the relative numbers of legitimate and illegitimate births in many countries of Europe.

States.	Legitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Total.	Proportion of 100 Children born: Legit.	Illegit.
Sardinia	427,010	30,474	457,493	97.60	2.60
Sweden	445,501	31,280	476,790	93.43	6.56
Norway	169,250	12,111	181,363	93.33	6.67
England	492,043	24,726	517,720	95.27	4.72
Belgium	128,781	9,354	138,135	93.23	6.77
France	912,088	69,838	982,806	92.89	7.11
Prussia	440,376	60,129	501,055	92.67	7.12
Denmark	58,268	6,080	64,378	90.64	9.35
Hanover	50,073	5,467	55,550	90.12	9.87
Austria	732,890	101,821	694,711	88.62	11.38
Wurtemburg	65,207	8,259	73,456	88.26	11.74
Saxony	49,582	10,512	70,094	85.09	14.99
Bavaria	118,426	30,730	149,155	79.40	20.60

This table clearly establishes that the causes of illegitimacy lie beyond the influence of the Founding Hospitals, and are in no way affected by the existence or absence of those establishments.

If any argument can be adduced from such returns as bearing upon Founding Hospitals, it is that their presence rather tends to decrease illegitimacy. Thus in Italy, where Founding Hospitals have their fullest development, the number of illegitimate births is far less than in Sweden, Norway, or many of the Northern kingdoms of Europe, where their aid is proscribed. The Doctor said he would adopt any conclusions cautiously which might be drawn from such tabulated statement. This great evil of social life is fostered and nourished also by other circumstances, which lie beyond the province of the Committee to investigate.

No statistics exist by which any comparison in this respect can be instituted between the United States and the different countries of Europe. The Doctor was inclined to believe there was less illegitimacy here, in the rural districts, than in Northern Europe, not because Americans are more virtuous, but because with us a livelihood is more easily secured and maintained by the laboring classes. The preponderance of marriages and births in the new States over the old goes far to support that view.

Infanticide might be expected to be a crime of rare occurrence. Our knowledge of the habits of the more polished nations of antiquity proves how easy custom and association can destroy the natural instinct. LYCURGUS legitimatized the abandonment of infants and the practice has always been common in India. SOLON, three centuries after LYCURGUS, established the legal right of parents taking the lives of their children. Infanticide was common in Greece, and excited neither horror nor astonishment.

With the advent of the Christian era this crime came to be regarded in its full enormity, and, doubtless, inspired the idea of a Foundling Hospital.

The statistics of infanticide are somewhat contradictory. In Ireland, where the system in Dublin and other large towns was the same as in France, the number of infanticides from 1826 to 1833 was 175, or 25 per year, being 1 to 300,000 inhabitants. While in England, where the German system was in existence, there occurred in twenty-four years, from 1810 to 1833, 330 cases, or rather more than 14 each year, which was 1 to each 656,561 inhabitants. In Ireland there was scarcely any secured provisions for the poor, while in England the parish relief and workhouses have been and are available. In five provinces of Belgium, in which founding hospitals existed, the proportion of infanticides for ten years was annually one in 186,842. While in four provinces, where no such institution existed, the ratio was as 1 to 138,086.

The Doctor then called attention to the New-York City Inspector's report for 1856, to show the ratio between the whole population and the premature and stillborn births, in periods of five years.

In 1840 the ratio to the population was as....1 to 1,512
In 1845 the ratio to the population was as....1 to 654
In 1850 the ratio to the population was as....1 to 369
In 1855 the ratio to the population was as....1 to 386

These records do not furnish any means of determining the *absolute* number of births occurring between such periods in this City. But, fortunately, the statistics of births in other countries enable us to determine the number in conformity with a general law. The number living to each one born, in France, is 36, in England 31, Prussia 27, Austria 26, Russia 23. According to the census of 1850, one in 35.

The annexed table, formed upon such a basis will show the population, births, still-born, and proportion of still-born to the number of births in New-York in each year:

Year.	Population.	Births.	Still-born.	Births for one Stillborn.
1805	75,770	2,226	51	40
1810	93,373	3,112	94	33
1815	100,619	3,263	102	32
1820	123,706	4,123	189	22
1825	166,086	5,536	248	22
1830	202,589	6,752	299	22
1835	270,089	9,002	474	19
1840	312,710	10,423	656	16
1845	372,222	12,374	965	13
1850	515,394	17,180	1,335	13

The Doctor then submitted an abstract from M. QUETELET's table, showing the relative number of still-born to the whole number of births in several of the chief European cities. In Hamburg 13 for 1 stillborn, in Amsterdam 17, in Dresden 17, in Paris 16, Berlin 20, Vienna 24, London 27, Brunswick 23, and Stockholm 28, the mean average being 1 for every 22, or about the number in New-York in 1825, when the population was 166,086.

Among 111,980 births in town and country, collected under the registration law of Massachusetts in five years, there occurred 2,050 cases of still-born, or 1 in each 53. Among 11,139 registered in Connecticut in 1856 there were 167 still-born, or 1 in each 66 births. Kentucky enumerates 1 to each 45 births, and Rhode Island so many as 1 in 15.

The difference among these returns is so great as to excite lively apprehensions as to the causes of it, causes which operating upon New-York produce undoubtedly the remarkable results developed by the bill of mortality of this city.

The great variations existing between the returns from Massachusetts and Connecticut on the one side, and Rhode Island on the other, would lead us to cast the latter returns aside as unworthy of credit, were it not that the greater part of the births and still-born cases are returned from the city of PROVIDENCE, being no less than 1,675 of the former and 112 of the latter, or one to each 15.

The general assumption of the Doctor was, that as the returns from Providence were accurate, (whatever might be the character of such returns from other parts of the State,) such returns from the city were trustworthy, and therefore would form a sound basis for any reasoning upon still-born cases in any of the large cities of the Union. He defended medical practitioners from any supposed complicity in swelling the number of still-born cases. The ratio of such is evidently and everywhere more numerous in town than in country.

Now, though it is true that the number of still-born is proportionally less in the rural districts of this country than in Europe, yet the disparity is so great between QUETELET's observations and the returns of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Kentucky as to lead to the conclusion already expressed, that the number has not been accurately returned from the country districts; but, whatever be the amount of error, it will be seen that, with ample correction, they stand far in advance of this City. Whether these results, which give to New-York such an unenviable reputation, are consequent upon extreme recklessness and mismanagement, or are the evidences of a long and dark catalogue of undiscovered crime, it was neither the Doctor's province nor duty to determine.

With these remarks Dr. WYNNE concluded what he had to say. The foregoing is only an abridgement of an elaborate paper. No other person being present to address the Committee, the Chairman expressed his regret at the absence of Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, who had promised some suggestions, and said he would write to the Doctor to remind him of the pledge.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUICIDE AT THE WESTERN HOTEL.—CHARLES GILMOUR, a young man who resided in Brooklyn, and nephew of Alderman GRIFFITH, of this City, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, where he had taken a room the night previous. At an early hour in the morning one of the chambermaids heard a moaning noise proceed from his room, and notified Mr. WINCHESTER, the proprietor, who went to the room and found GILMOUR on the bed insensible.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, but no evidence was elicited showing the cause of the suicide. Among the papers found on the deceased was a petition for an appointment on the police. It was stated that a failure to receive the solicited appointment induced the act of self-destruction. A rumor prevailed that disappointment in a love affair was the impelling cause. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking laudanum." The deceased was unmarried, and resided with an uncle in Brooklyn.

Police Intelligence.

EMBEZZLING $2,000 IN MONEY AND GOODS—THE "MOST HONEST" CLERK THE CULPRIT.—A young German named Ferdinand Wehrmann, clerk in the wholesale fancy goods establishment of Messrs. Jolley & Tiers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, was arrested yesterday, charged with having embezzled from his employers $2,000, in money and goods. The accused has been clerk for Jolley & Tiers over two years, and until recently enjoyed their utmost confidence. It was noticed that goods occasionally were mysteriously missing, but not the slightest suspicion was entertained against Wehrmann. The firm had, indeed, such an exalted opinion of his integrity that, on his suggestion, they discharged two of their clerks as the probable culprits. As goods continued still to be missing, suspicion was at length aroused against Wehrmann, the "most honest" clerk in the establishment. When arrested the accused had on his person a choice stock of articles—the part product of one day's "haul"—which he had managed to slip unobserved during the day into his pocket. The case was so clear against him that he at once made a clean breast of the matter, and confessed that he had been constantly in the habit of pilfering since he entered the store.

Officers Patterson and King, of the Detective Police, who made the arrest, took their prisoner to the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street. He was here questioned as to the disposition of the goods he had stolen, when he stated that he gave the most of them to a man named Abram Heilsman, of No. 280 Pearl-street, to sell. This man sold them to different parties in the City, and they divided the proceeds. He confessed to having stolen nearly $2,000 worth of goods, and disposed of them in this way; he stated, besides, that he had embezzled a considerable amount of money belonging to the firm. Wehrmann is only 27 years of age, has a quick business way with him, and by his unusually frank and cordial manner, wins the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. He boarded in Beach-street, but a little "piping" by the officers discovered that he had some fast associates, and spent his evenings in fast and expensive pastimes, much too expensive for his limited salary. Both Wehrmann and Heilsman were detained for examination.

BURGLARY IN BAXTER-STREET—A NEST OF THIEVES OVERHAULED.—At a late hour, Thursday night, the clothing store of Abraham Isadore, No. 18 Baxter-street, was broken into by burglars, and $300 worth of clothing stolen. The Police of the Sixth Ward, on being notified of the burglary, at once proceeded to No. 21 Baxter-street, a noted den of thieves, and took six men into custody whom they found there, on suspicion of being the burglars. The arrested parties gave their names as Dominick Waters, Wm. Dryan, Anthony Ganyhan, John Nugent, Geo. Watson, Wm. Atlee and Charles Powell. They were taken before Justice OSBORN and committed for examination.

FURTHER VICTIMS.—Complaints are daily received at the office of the Police Superintendent of parties victimized by Henry S. Lassing, the young man arrested a few days since for palming off worthless checks on country produce dealers, under pretence that he had been sent to purchase horse feed for the Consolidated Stage Company of this City. Two complaints were received yesterday—one from A. Cook & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., whom he swindled out of $179, and one from the Iron Bank of New-Jersey, who cashed a check of his for $250, on the Broadway Bank. Lassing would make a purchase to a small amount, give a check for $250, and pocket the cash balance. It is presumed that he has swindled a large number.

A BOLD PROCEEDING.—As two young men, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were passing up Broadway, in front of the City Hospital, five or six pickpockets suddenly surrounded them and made a dive for their watch-fobs. Mr. French, one of the young men, had his watch and chain stolen before he comprehended what the proceeding fairly meant. The rogues speedily decamped. Young French and his companion at once related the fact of the robbery to the Deputy Superintendent, when the latter dispatched some officers to hunt up the audacious rascals. They arrested one fellow, whom the young men recognized as being among the gang that surrounded them.

FLOUR THIEVES.—Three young Italians, giving their names as Conrad Couch, Josepho Carmenton and Clement Beache, were arrested yesterday morning in the First Ward for stealing flour. When arrested they had laid in a stock of over 60 pounds of flour. They were locked up for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE DEATH IN A BATHING-HOUSE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of the man reported in Friday's TIMES as having died suddenly in the People's Bathing-House, No. 141 Mott-street. The name of the deceased proved to be MARCUS LEIPSCHER, a Prussian, 41 years of age, who resided in Greenwich-street. The evidence showed that he died from serous apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

DEATH FROM INFLAMMATION.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS, at No. 195 East Twelfth-street, on the body of THOS. DUFFY. It was rumored that he had died from taking medicine wrongly administered to him by a physician. The evidence showed that death ensued from inflammation of the lungs, and a verdict was thus rendered.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of THOS. H. GIBSON, who fell, on Thursday, through the hatchway of the store No. 25 Park-row. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased was 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in Brooklyn.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of JOHN A. WILKINS, reported in Friday's TIMES as having fallen down stairs, at his residence, No. 62 Reade-street. The medical testimony proved that death was the result of congestion of the brain.

GIRLS GOING WEST.—A large company of unemployed working girls left the Branch Office of the Children's Aid Society, Wednesday afternoon, for homes in the West, under the charge of Mr. B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent. Dressmakers, tailoresses, book-folders, pen and pencil makers, &c., composed the party. They were neat of appearance, without gaudiness, and exhibited without exception cheerfulness, and a happy anticipation in their look and manner. The two companies that have preceded them, are now in good homes in the West, secure from the perils of the City, and from the actual poverty and suffering which depressed them. The incidents which sometimes occur at the Office as they are leaving are sadly interesting. Several of these poor girls, unable to pay even the porterage on their trunks, were assisted. One young woman on receiving money for this purpose could not repress tears. A gentleman present, who was much affected by the whole scene, inquired the occasion of it. She hesitated, and turned away; but upon being pressed to explain, she replied, "My marriage ring is at the pawnbroker's!" "For how much is it pledged?" he inquired, when she said, still in tears, "for two shillings, a long time since." The gentleman gave her fifty cents, and she returned shortly after, showing the ring. A party of homeless boys from the Central Office accompanied the working girls, under the guardianship of Mr. BARLOW.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Unhappily, at this season of the year, all pulmonary diseases progress rapidly, and can only be arrested by prompt and radical treatment. What is to-day but a simple malady, and easily cured, will, in all probability, a few weeks or months hence, have passed to a stage beyond the reach of all medical skill. Knowing these facts, and that our treatment (by the direct applications of remedies to the diseased air passages and lungs) is the only one by which catarrhal, bronchial and consumptive diseases can be effectually removed, we are most desirous that our patients should permit no interruption to occur in their use of the remedies under which they are advancing, in most instances, steadily, toward recovery. We are not insensible to the severity of the times, and have, too, a high sense of our responsibilities, and too deep a concern for the reputation of inhalation to permit any personal considerations to weigh against our duty to those who commit their cases to our care. We therefore adopt this public means of requesting our patients and others to make known to us their wants and wishes, in the assurance that to the utmost of our ability we will afford them every facility for continuing or commencing treatment in these times of pecuniary stringency.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., } Consulting Physicians for
HENRY MELVILLE, M. D., } Diseases of the Chest,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In his speech at Burton's JOHN BROUGHAM says of his recent Western tour:

"* * * I was garroted in the most insidious and cowardly manner by that cheerful adjunct to Western adventure called fever and ague. Now, to those who are happily unacquainted with the diagnosis of this "peculiar institution," I can only describe it as a sudden and eccentric variation of personal temperature, ranging—to speak Shakspeareanly—from "frosty Caucasus" to "steep down gulphs of liquid fire," making a man's blood fly through his veins from the Arctic to the Equator, like the mercury in an insane thermometer trying to escape from either end of the instrument. * * I should have taken with me a supply of 'CHARLES' London Cordial Gin.' It is the traveler's vade mecum."

As BROUGHAM uses it at home—and so does every other sensible person—for Dr. MOTT recommends it as "the *best article of this kind he has ever seen*." For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., at 75 cents; pints, 38 cents. Depot No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COLDS AND COUGHS CURED.—The poor man's riches, the rich man's blessing, is health, which is secured by the wise use of Brandreth's Pills. The wise use is when we are in pain or sick—say in doses of four or five every day or two, until we are well. These pills are not only good for the body, but for the mind; they cure restlessness, impatience, and irritability of temper, and no medicine can be compared to them for the cure of colds and coughs. At No. 294 Canal-street, (old No. 43,) No. 206 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 52 Division-street, the true Brandreth's Pills can be surely obtained for 25 cents a box, with full directions and pamphlets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELECTION HAT.—Notwithstanding the illegality of wagers, people will bet on the election, and the favorite risk among those who indulge in the practice is undoubtedly the hat. The consequence of this now old-established custom has been to crowd Knox's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, the past week, with Tiemann customers, who, owing to the honesty of their opponents, now sport the best specimens of the skill and taste of our popular artisan.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame, while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—A powerful entertainment is to be given at this favorite theatre to-night, viz. The new grand drama of the "Revolt in India," and the ever-powerful drama of the "Surgeon of Paris," together with the laughable extravaganza of "Robert Macaire." If this does not attract an overflowing house, we don't know what would.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDERICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Matrimony, or Phrenology applied to courtship and marriage, is the subject of Mr. SIZER's closing lecture, at Bleecker Buildings, this evening. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE
When J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR is applied,
Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism.
For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all
Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.
Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR.
Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle.
At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.
Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

LONG ISLAND.

BURGLAR CAPTURED—ONE FIRED AT.—Officer CRAFTS, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night arrested a man named DOLAN, charged with robbing the shop of THOMAS DENNIS, in Charles-street. On Thursday night he attempted to arrest one of Dolan's accomplices, and, after a hard fight, succeeded in arresting one who gave his name as PETER ADAMS. The thief who escaped endeavored to rescue his companion, when Officer CRAFTS fired two shots at him, but unfortunately without bringing down his game. The property stolen was found in a house occupied by the prisoner, by Officer CRAFTS.

WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—During the month of November 380 cases were treated in this institution. Males, 151; females, 229, for the following

Diseases—Injuries, 23; minor surgery, 74; nervous, 36; abdomen, 53; skin, 16; rheumatism, 8; eye and ear, 14; abscess, 10; heart, lungs and throat, 69; urinary, 3; fevers, 26; vaccinated, 18.

Patients under 1 year, 11; between 1 and 5, 46; between 5 and 10, 36; between 10 and 30, 148; over 30, 128.

Nativity—United States, 120; Ireland, 211; England, 14; Germany, 10; Scotland, 5.

Six hundred and seventy-seven prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

☞ The Sabbath Schools connected with the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn have just completed a neat place of worship, on Wyckoff, near Smith-street, at an expense of $5,000, to be used by Germans. The Society has formerly worshiped in a house on Atlantic-street. The dedication exercises will take place next Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—On Thursday night a party of river thieves stole 10 barrels of beef from the ship *Enterprise*, lying in the Atlantic Basin. Yesterday Officer FORAN, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested three men, named CHARLES WILSON, ALBERT PETERS, and CHARLES SNOWDEN, for being concerned in the robbery. The property was recovered.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Five hundred persons have already joined this Association, and $7,300 has been received by the Committee. The Messrs. APPLETON, of New-York, have notified the Committee of their intention to present the Society with many valuable books.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN O'NEILL was seriously injured in CAMPBELL & THAYER's Oil Factory, Front-street, Brooklyn, by a dumb-waiter falling upon him.

A son of M. MCNAMARA, residing in Main-street, Brooklyn, was severely burnt by hot water yesterday, while playing near a stove.

☞ A house of prostitution on First-street, near North Seventh, E. D., of Brooklyn, was broken up Thursday night, and the inmates arrested by officers LEE and JACOBS, of the Sixth Precinct.

RESIGNED.—Captain GUISCHARD, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation to the Police Commissioners.

BURGLARY.—A burglar entered the house of P. MCCULLY, No. 21 North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and stole $20.

NEW-JERSEY.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—JANE WHITMAN, a domestic employed with a family in Sussex-street, was badly injured on Thursday night, by the bursting of a camphene lamp, which was knocked from her hand by a child playing in the room. Her injuries are severe, but it is thought she will recover.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 11.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	84¾	10 N.Y. Cen. R. R....c	73¾
12,000 Missouri St. 6s.	77½	50 do....c	72¾
5,000 do....b60	78	50 do....c	72¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	82	50 do....s3	73½
4,000 Indiana State 5s.	80	50 do....b60	73¼
1,000 Erie R.3d mt. bds.	59	100 do....s3	73
2,000 R. R. 2d mt. bs.'59	67½	50 do....s10	73
1,000 Terre H.& A.2d M.	69	150 do....s60	73
1,000 La C.&M. L.G.Bs.	20	150 do....	72¾
1,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. c.		5 do....	72¾
1st m. S. F.c'e Bs.	82½	200 do....c	72¾
10,000 Ill.C.R.R.Bds s30	82½	10 Reading Railroad	51½
4,000 do.	82½	100 do.	51½
1,000 do.	82¾	100 do....s10	51½
10 Bank of Commerce	91	100 Erie Railroad....s30	16
24 Am. Ex. Bank	90	50 do....c	16¼
10 Bank of Republic	102½	250 do....c	15¾
294 Chi.& R. I. R. R.	72½	100 do....b60	16¼
100 do....s30	72	100 do....s30	15¾
5 Hanover Bank	73	200 do.	15½
10 Metropolitan Bank	93	100 do.	15¾
6 Bk. of New-York	98	500 do.	15½
20 Manhattan Bank	88	75 Hud. Riv. R. R.	19
50 Mechanics' Bk.	95	100 Harlem Railroad	8¼
10 Commonwealth Bk.	71	5 Third-av. R. R.	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 M. So.&N.Ind. R. R.	18
75 Del Bk scrip.	[illegible]	100 M.So.&N. Ia.pf.stk.	33½
100 Am. Coal Co.	[illegible]	10 Gal. & Chicago RR.	72¾
150 Cum. Coal Co.	9	50 do.	72
172 LaC. & Mil. R'd	10½	50 Clev. & Tol. R'd	41¼
100 do.	10½	300 do....b60	42
100 do.	10½	375 do....s3	41½
150 do....b60	11	115 Panama R. R.	91¼
150 do....b30	10½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$6,000 Ter. Haute & Al. R. R. 7s....Int. add. 55¼
$3,000 Watertown and Madison 8s....Int. add. 30
$2,000 Missouri 6s....Int. add. 74¾
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth....70¾
10 shares Hanover Bank....70
5 shares Continental Bank....87
25 shares American Exchange Bank....90¾
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co....86
20 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co....75
5 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co....83½
100 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co....75

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Ter. H. & Al. R. 1st. M. 7s....Int. add. 57½
$5,000 Belville & Ill. R.R. 7s....Int. add. 60½@69
$4,000 Cleve, Painea. & Ash. 7s....Int. add. 69½@70½
$3,000 Water'n & Madison 8s....Int. add. 31½@33
$2,000 Sandusky, Mans. & N. R.R. 7s....Int. add. 41
$5,000 Northern Ind. R. R. 7s, G. B....Int. add. 60
$500 Com. Mutual Ins. scrip of 1857....25¾
$500 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856....41
10 shares Bank of Commerce....93¾
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co....99¾
5 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co....79
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co....140¾

And by E. LUDLOW, Jr., & Co.:

$3,000 Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₽ cent. Bonds, due '73....71½
$3,000 Memphis City 7 ₽ cent. Bonds, interest 18th July and Jan., pay'e in N.Y....53½@55
$6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg 7 ₽ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds....50
15 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co., $100 ea....80
38 shares Northw'n Fire Ins. Co., $100 ea....80@80¾

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Missouri St. 6s.	77½	20 Erie Railroad	15¾
4,000 Mich.C.8p.c.1stm.		550 do.	15¾
Sk F.Cnv.Bs.	83¼	100 do....s60	15
2,000 La Co.&M.L.G.b.	30	250 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	18¼
1,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	82½	100 do.	18½
100 American Ex. Bk.	90	100 do.	18¼
20 Ocean Bank	60	50 Mich.S.& N.Ia.pf.S.	33¼
200 Reading Railroad	50½	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72¼
100 do....s15	50½	100 do.	72
100 do....s3	50½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41¼
20 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9	100 do.	41¼
20 do.	9¼	25 Panama R'd	91¼
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	72¾	150 La Crosse & Mil.RR.	10½
550 do.	72	50 do.	10¾
100 do....s3	72¼	1000 do....s10	10
9 Ill. Central R'd	86	100 Harlem R. R....s30	8
207 do.	86¼		

FRIDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The City Banks on and after TO-MORROW will do away with all distinction in their payments. The resumption will then be literally complete, as it already is and has been since the first of the month, practically so. The movement, we presume, will be made equally unanimous and without effort. The community will know no difference, as it is really one without a distinction, in the present ruling of Gold in the market. The matter has been entirely left to the voluntary action of the Banks themselves. The Country Banks of the State having already returned to the daily redemption of their Circulation in the City, besides having withdrawn $3,300,000 of the previous accumulation, are equally, with the public, indifferent to the day of formal resumption. And it is stated this afternoon that the Boston Banks, where the New-England currency movement concentrates, are also prepared to follow New-York. The only desire felt on the subject outside the City Association of Banks was, and is, that the right time should be fixed, and in the right spirit of unanimity, to prevent the possibility of a second failure of payments in Gold, or the recurrence of an unwise as well as cruel and oppressive contraction of accommodation to the community in seasons of panic and embarrassment. The initiative was taken yesterday outside the Clearing-House, by one or two Bank gentlemen, whose conduct in the financial events of the fortnight that preceded the October break-down, and whose dogmatical course since, were not especially calculated to command public favor or professional cordiality; but as their publication was followed this afternoon by a general conference of the Association, every one of whom is equally prepared to make formal proclamation, if need be, of what is already being done practically, the movement has very properly been made unanimous. The publication referred to came from the Banks of Commerce, America, and Manhattan Company; the latter being under a perpetual charter, the forfeiture of which, in case other Banks should resume specie payments from which [illegible] might possibly be incurred. It is also signed by the President of one of the smaller Banks:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1857.

SIR: The annexed is a copy of a proposed agreement for the resumption of specie payments by the banks of this City. The concurrence and cooperation of your bank in this important and most desirable object is earnestly solicited. The agreement itself will be presented on Saturday next for your signature.

Your obedient servants,
GEO. NEWBOLD, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
C. G. HALSTED, President.
JAS. GALLATIN, President.

In view of the present strong condition of the banks of this City, and of their duty to the community and to themselves, the undersigned banks of the City of New-York do hereby give notice, that on and after Monday next, the 14th inst., they resume specie payments on all their obligations.

A Card.

At a meeting of the Bank Officers of the City of New-York, at the Clearing-House, on Friday afternoon, 11th December, the following resolution, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That on and after to-morrow we will resume specie payments in full on all liabilities.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the morning papers.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, *Chairman*.
R. S. OAKLEY, *Secretary*.

It is not expected that this formal action will disturb the general ease in the Money Market. The slight export premium for American Coin will cease, except where the shipper prefers to pay a fraction to have it put up by the Bullion Brokers. The price of English and French Coin and Bar Gold will continue much the same, while the present export demand holds on. The effect, therefore, on Foreign Exchange, will be scarcely perceptible. The marks for bills to-day was not active, although a mail day. The *Fulton* is the steamer on Saturday for Southampton and Havre. Most of the remittances go forward in Gold. The engagements reach, by present estimate, $800,000. The next Cunarder goes from Boston, and there is no Collins steamer from this port to-morrow week. Bills on London, of very select names, are held for 109½@109¾ at 60 days, and 111@111½ at sight. France at 60 days are irregular, 5.25@5.18¾; sight, 5.10@5.12½. The receipts of Gold from the country are unusually active this week. The Government depositories in the West have been drawn down quite close, and a transfer draft was made on the New-Orleans Office to-day for $300,000, and exchanged for Gold here, which went into the Sub-Treasury from the Bank of America. This raises the Government balance here to $4,230,987. The Circulating Notes of the Elmira Bank in this State, and also of the Addison Bank, heretofore discredited, are again received as Metropolitan currency.

The absence of support to the Stock market for some days past has induced a good many speculative sales on the calculation of still lower prices. The decline since Thursday is nearly 1 ₽ cent. on the Railway Share list, and ½ ₽ cent. on State and Railway Bonds. New-York Central closes on the printed list 72½ ₽ cent., Illinois Central 86½, Erie 15½, Toledo 41½, La Crosse 10½, Reading 50½, and Galena 72. Sales of Illinois Central Bonds 82½; Missouri Sixes 77½ ₽ cent. There was little disposition at the close to speculate either way, until later news from Europe.

We add the following practical deductions to our analysis of yesterday of the Annual Report of the New-York Central Road:

1. The whole estate in Roadway, Station Property, Equipment, Lake and State Line Stocks and Bills and Cash on hand, according to the General Balance Sheet, stands in the value of....$41,461,652
While Capital and Debt are only....38,112,170
The apparent surplus is....$3,349,482
Of which there is appropriated:
To Sinking Fund....$632,000
Expense and Int. Accounts....666,758
Bills against Lake Stock....197,033
Unclaimed Dividends....27,119—$1,522,910
Leaving surplus to Stockholders....$1,826,572

2. This *net* surplus of income, $1,826,572 as from the 1st August, when the last dividend was declared and paid, is equal to 7¼ ₽ cent. on the Capital, *or nearly a year's dividend in advance*.

3. In the contingency of a diminished income for 1858, the tangibility of this surplus becomes an important inquiry. The *gross income* can fall from $8,000,000 to $6,200,000 in 1858, or an average throughout the year of $150,000 per month from last year, reducing the receipts below 1855, when they were $6,550,000, and the Company yet pay the expenses of operating and maintaining the road, the interest upon the funded debt, *and 8 ₽ cent. on the capital*, allowing 55 ₽ cent. of the gross receipts for expenses and renewal. There is no probability of such reduction, but the worst view of the case will do for the present inquiry.

4. Assuming that the further addition of $700,000 to the equipment and stations of the road may be desirable in 1858, and that $113,294 is specifically pledged to the reduction of the 6 ₽ cent. certificates of the Company, issued by way of premium to the old stockholders, and add, if you please, $186,706 for further payments on the old debt of the original Companies, (though no such sum falls due in 1858,) and we have the total sum of $1,000,000 to be provided out of the present surplus of $1,826,572, provided the actual income of 1858 should barely meet the current expenses, interest, and usual dividend of 8 ₽ cent. In which case the Company have on hand:

Bonds in renewal of old debt, unsold		$656,000
Cash and Bills	$965,036	
Less August and September interest and Expenses	666,758—	318,278
Lake and State Line Stocks	910,797	
Less Bills against Lake Stock	197,033—	713,764
Accounts unsettled	58,028	
Less Dividends unclaimed	27,119—	30,909
Together		$1,718,951
Add Debt paid off without renewal		107,621
Making surplus, as above		$1,826,572

The Ways and Means of the Company were so administered in 1857 *from the surplus income* as to *add* to the value of the Road and Equipment—exclusive of current renewal of track and machinery, which is a charge upon the expense account of the year—$729,343, and to *reduce* the Debt $318,387, together $1,047,730. This was done from the unencumbered Cash means of the Administration of the Road at the beginning of the year, and the surplus means, over the Interest and Dividend payments of the year, which were subsequently brought into the Treasury, leaving the comparative figures thus:

	1856—Sept. 30.	1857—Sept. 30.
Cash and Bills	$1,368,620	$965,036
Less Appropriated	591,865	666,758
Available Cash	$777,755	$318,278
Other Items	823,251	1,508,294
Total surplus	$1,601,006	$1,826,572

The Illinois Central Railroad Company report for the month of November, 1857, sales in the Land Department, as follows:

Acres Construction Lands sold	7,609.02 for	$91,400 36
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	80.00 for	1,338 00
Acres Free Lands sold	842.19 for	13,686 34
Total sales during the month	8,531.21 for	$106,415 46
To which add town-lot sales		1,274 70
Total of all		$107,690 16
Acres sold since Jan. 1, '57	327,478.74 for	$4,493,706 37
Acres sold previously	865,211.01 for	10,713,226 41
Total	1,192,689.75 for	$15,206,932 78
Construction Bds. canc. in Nov., '57	$83,000	
Construction Bds. canc. previously	417,500	$500,500
Free Land Bds. canc. in Nov. 1857	11,000	
Free Land Bds. canc. previously	53,000	64,000
Total Bonds canc. up to Dec. 1, 1857		$564,500

And in the Traffic Department, receipts as follows:

Passengers	$87,307 31	Rent of Road	8,646 25
Freight	63,106 15	Other sources	2,264 00
Mails	4,827 50		

Total receipts in month of Nov., '57....$167,251 21
Total receipts in month of Nov., '56....242,000 62
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1857....$2,17[illegible]
Total receipts in corr'sp'g period of 1856....2,250,594 55

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $727,787, against $1,387,[illegible] last year. The following is the summary:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	351,186	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	144	[illegible]	170	104,138	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	72,718	71	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total entered....$[illegible] Total marketed....[illegible]

Trade of the Canals.

From the Albany Journal.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in December, in the years 1856 and 1857, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1856*	50,775	410,750	14,[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	12,763	141,193	10,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	38,012	Dec. 269,557	Dec. [illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

The aggregate receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1856 and 1857, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1856†	1,128,[illegible]	11,[illegible]70,332	9,[illegible],714	[illegible]
1857	799,604	5,[illegible],257	5,[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. in 1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th November, inst., inclusive, during the years [illegible], [illegible] and 1857:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal open	May [illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	11,770,[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn., bushels	[illegible]	9,[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	4,173,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls.	60,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	40,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*For all of December. †For the whole season.

The last of the boats which had been detained on the Western Division by the ice, passed Syracuse by noon yesterday, and most have reached Utica to-day.

The following notice has been issued by the Commissioners:

The closing of the Canals is extended to the 15th inst.
[illegible] FITZHUGH, }
[illegible] WHALLON, } Canal Com'rs.
C. H. [illegible], }
ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1857.

This will enable everything to get through.

The Providence Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Dec. 11.

The following is the statement of the Providence Banks to the 5th inst.:

Circulation	$1,676,[illegible]	Loans	[illegible]
Deposits	2,120,[illegible]	Specie	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, at $4 50@$4 75, for Common to Extra State. WHEAT unchanged and demand [illegible]. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 81½c. delivered, and $[illegible] for prime White Michigan. CORN quiet. *Lake imports to-day*—400 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal exports*—1,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments by Railroad to-day*—4,000 barrels Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 11.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 3,000 bales at slightly lower prices. Middling [illegible]. The sales of the week add up 31,[illegible] bales, and the receipts 56,000. Stock 256,[illegible] bales. Receipts at this port up to the present time as compared with those of last year fall short 154,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 330,[illegible] bales. SUGAR [illegible]. MOLASSES 18½c.@[illegible]. FLOUR steady at $5. CORN active at 60c.@[illegible]. PORK dull; Mess, $16. LARD, in bbls., 10c. RIO COFFEE, 9c.@10c.—the latter for Prime; sales of the week 12,[illegible] bags. BULK MEATS—Hams, 8c.; Shoulders, 6½c.@7c., and Sides, [illegible]. FREIGHTS drooping. Exchange on London, [illegible].

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 11.

CORN—The market is overstocked, and prices declined considerably to-day. Sales of Yellow at [illegible]@56c., and White at 50c. Coasting vessels are in urgent demand.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet—Sales at [illegible]. CORN inactive. OATS steady. Receipts to-day—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bush. Corn.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Sales of the week 8,000 bales, at [illegible]@10½c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Active and unchanged. Sales to-day 3,000 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Friday.—First Board.—$[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] Union Canal 6s, 30½; [illegible] Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mort., 70½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] do. [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad, 9¾; 77 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 200 do., 25¾; 15 Harrisburg Railroad, [illegible]; 47 Northern Railroad, 57½; 2 Elmira Railroad, 3½.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, [illegible]; Penn. 5s, 84½@85; Reading R. R. [illegible]; Reading Bonds, '70, 74½@75½; Reading Railroad Mortgage [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal Consolidated, 45@46; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]@61½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 11@11½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16½@17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12@12½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mort., 70½@70¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, [illegible]; Long Island, 9½@9¾; Vicksburg, 6¾@7½; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, ½@1; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, ½@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6@7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Dec. 12
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 26

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Cahawba	New-York	[illegible]	Dec. 19

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7 15 | Sun sets....4 32 | Moon rises....[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 39 | Gov. Island. 4 24 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Ships V. Reed, Preble, Glasgow, C. C. Duncan; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Plumer, Singapore, Slifken & Ironside; Gen. [illegible], Dow, Sydney, N. W. Crandon.

Barks E. Baree (Br.), Wallington, Bermuda, [illegible]; [illegible], Pernambuco, Ayward & Co.; W. H. [illegible], Gage, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.

Brig Fanny, Gardner, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.

Schooners Hickman, Bagnum, Newcastle, N. J. Fox & Co.; Marine, Powell, Wilmington, [illegible]; Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; Mary [illegible], (Br.) Gillard, Florida and a market, [illegible].

Steamers, Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; [illegible], French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Bark John Benson, Gardner, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Brig E. Remington, (of Mystic,) Jones, St. Marks Nov. 7, and Key West [illegible], with cotton, to [illegible]. Nov. 11, went ashore on North Key Shoal, Tortugas, and was got off [illegible], (after taking out a portion of the cargo,) with loss of rudder and leaking some. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Kate Heath, Ketcham, Cardenas [illegible], with sugar, &c., to Mora & Nephew. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Sarah Johnson, (Br.,) Ellery, Annapolis, [illegible] ds., N. S., with potatoes to C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Stonate, (Br.,) Bloomer, Cornwallis, N. S., [illegible] ds., with potatoes to Wm. H. Church.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Taylor, Charleston [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Myrover, Jackson, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Turner, Orient, Me., [illegible] ds., with spars to Geo. W. Simpson.

Schr. [illegible], Coker, Newburyport, [illegible] ds., with [illegible] to R. W. [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Tatter, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], New-London, in ballast.

Schr. [illegible], Rhodes, Rondout for Danvers.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Georgetown, D. C., with flour to [illegible].

[illegible], Brummy, (3-masted,) Taylor, Charleston [illegible], with [illegible], &c., to Gibbs & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Osborne, Norfolk 3 ds., with [illegible], to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Maryland, Chase, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Sloop E. Brown, Gardner, Providence.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse., to Isaac Odell.

SAILED—Ship J. C. Humphreys, Morse, New-Orleans.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Below.

Bark Carolina, Tolman, Charleston, with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Emily, Davis, Charleston, with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon—Both by steamtug Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Dec. 11—The Bremen ship Von Dusen is still in a perilous condition. The wreckers are at work stripping her of her rigging. Her cargo will be brought to this city and sold.

GAS! GAS! GAS!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO HAVE GAS.—DEMOREST'S First Premium and Champion Gas Stoves are the only perfect Gas Stoves, and the only Gas Stoves that can be used with perfect safety for warming sleeping-rooms, parlors, offices, &c. Prices—$3, $4 50 and $6, furnishing the most pleasant, healthy, convenient and economical method for heating rooms ever yet known. Call and see them in operation at No. 350 Broadway. Economy and Perfection in Gas Stoves attained at last. See report of the American Institute.